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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,660—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
9th Dec.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	OHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10412	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,699	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
F. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.
For passage and further particulars Apply to.
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafte Abrey	6106	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	31st Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3009	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 500
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time. Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 11 Dec.	10 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues. 5 Dec.	4 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur. 7 Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 8 Dec.	8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd Jan. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
4th December, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application
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CALCUTTA.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar, ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr, ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 550.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

XMAS 1905.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS, TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1905
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE
BEST
PIANOS

FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE
FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
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BOMBAY & POONA.
FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.
We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.
Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO., MARK.
RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS,

ARRANGEMENTS.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY ONLY.

December 6th and 9th.

WEDNESDAY DEC. 6th at 4-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY DEC. 6th at 9-30 p.m.
SATURDAY DEC. 9th at 4-30 p.m.
SATURDAY DEC. 9th at 9-30 p.m.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY ONLY.

DEC. 7 & 8. Commencing 9-30.

Prices as usual. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

LIDDIARD & MIDDLETON,
Proprietors.

FAREWELL PERFORMENCE
OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE
OF
WALES ORCHESTRA.

FORTY-ONE PERFORMERS.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 8TH, 1905.

By kind permission of Commodore the Hon'ble HUGH TYRWHITT, R N.

PROGRAMME,

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1. Grand March.....Tannhauser.....Wagner.
2. Overture ..... Fidelio ..... Beethoven.
3. Selection .....Pagliacci .....Leoncavallo.
4. Three Dances from Henry VIII. 1. Morris Dance; 2. Shepherd Dance; 3. Torch Dance..... E. German.
5. a. Salut d' Amour..... Elgar. b. Chant Sans Paroles,...Souvenir de Hapsal.....Tschaikowsky.

INTERVAL FOR REFRESHMENTS.

6. Onotation...The King of France...Sousa.
7. Idylle.....Am Muhlbach .....Eilenberg.
8. BellGavotte,Les Cloches de St. Malo,Rimmer.
9. Overture ...Solonnelle 1812 .....Tschaikowsky.
10. Danse .....Styrienne Gyards No. 6,Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CONDUCTOR Mr. E. C. STRETTON.

Director of Music of the Royal Naval Portsmouth.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Prices; Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and a few seats at Re. 1.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI.....	2255	Winiker ..	18th Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1905.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor Captain MacFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 4th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages &c to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 16th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
Rubattino, Coy.

Hornby Road, Fort.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and II and III Session classes commence on WEDNESDAY the 10th January, 1906. The subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Manufactures, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling and Locomotive Engineering. The complementary Science subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine Drawing, Heat, Magnetism, etc. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Degrees are awarded on the result of the annual examinations. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January 1906. Candidates who have not passed the U. S. F. or Matriculation are required to pass an Entrance Examination: Candidates who have passed the U. S. F. or Matriculation will have to pass an Examination in Free-Hand Drawing only, of some mechanical object. The Entrance examinations will be held at the Institute on the 11th and 12th January 1906. Early application is essential as a large number of applicants has already been registered.

N. A. F. MOOS.,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

IT is hereby notified that the Trustees are prepared to receive applications for the BUILDING LEASE of Plot No. 87 North of the Cathedral Boys' School on their Hornby Road Estate and admeasuring about 1273·77 Sq. Yds. of which the building area is 810·31 Sq. Yds. The building to be erected on the plot is to be limited to a ground floor and one upper storey. (30 feet from plinth to tie beam).

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL MILITARY Works Services is prepared to receive TENDERS for installing a system of ELECTRIC LIGHTING, Punkah Pulling and Fans in the Cantonments of Lucknow.

Copies of the Internal Wiring Plans of Buildings can be seen in the Office of the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Lucknow, any working day during office hours.

Copies of the Specifications and Drawings may be obtained on application to the Electrical Engineer, Eastern Command at H E the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, Rawalpindi up to 12th December, 1905: after that date at Fort William, Calcutta, each application must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 75 which will be refunded on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

The system of Punkah Pulling will be the same as that at present installed in the upper floors of Dalhousie Barracks, Fort, William, Calcutta. Tenderers are advised to inspect this system which may be seen on application to the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Presidency Brigade, Fort William, Calcutta.

Tenders to be delivered in a sealed registered cover, superscribed "Electricity Contract No. 25", and addressed to the Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Dilkusha, Lucknow, and are to be delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on 10th February, 1906.

The Director General Military Works Services does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for so doing.

H. G. Le MESURIER, Captain, R.E.,
For Chief Engineer Eastern Command,

Dated, Naini Tal, 2nd December, 1905.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture or Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOXING.

GAIETY THEATRE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH.

A MOST INTERESTING

BOXING CONTEST

BETWEEN

SAM NEWMAN,

Welter Weight Champion of China and Manila,

AND

PADDY BURKE,

H. M. S. TERRIBLE,

Light Weight Champion of the Mediterranean Squadron,

FOR

A Wager of Rs. 500 a side and Purse.

20 ROUNDS.

Two other Contests have also been arranged.

AND

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

A BATTLE ROYAL

In which five Boxers will enter the ring at the same time.

Lovers of the Noble Art are guaranteed a rare treat.

PRICES as follows:—Seats at the Ring side, Rs. 10; Boxes to seat four, Rs. 20; Stalls, Rs. 5; Other Seats, Rs. 3; Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Rs. 2.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1905, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1905.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
3. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors' for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1905.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 13th December, 1905, both days inclusive.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises. Dalal Lane, Fort.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED for a new Daily Newspaper, or rather, the conversion of a semi-weekly of seven years standing into a daily, on 2nd January, 1906. Pay small with good prospects. Only a strictly temperate and absolutely steady man will be employed permanently. Apply to THE EDITOR, The "Times of Burma," Rangoon, giving references, and stating nature of previous experience in Newspaper Offices.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No, 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee. Bombay, Rs. 1, and Mofussil Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1873.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Pardeo, Bombay.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

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HIGH CLASS
TAILORING
AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION FOR XMAS SEASON. MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE Ans. 4 per lb. and Rs. 2 per box of 10 lbs.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited,

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.

FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.

BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.

BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to,			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 803 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation id the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1905, at 4 p.m., at the premises at Bazaar Gate Street, the immoveable property hereinafter described—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon and situate on the east side of the Bazaar Gate Street in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts (in the bill described as 197 square yards and bounded on the North by the property of Alladin Abdul Latiff on the South by the property of Temulji Rustomji Mama on the East by the property of Cooverji Hormasji Bhaba, and on the West by the said Bazaar Gate Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2124, Street Nos. 123-41-42, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 634, New No. 5806, and Old Survey No. 132, and New Survey No. 3617.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Pereira and Divan, Solicitors, No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo,	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
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GIESLER & Co,	Avise,
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto,
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto,
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT,	London.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," December 2.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Nawab Sayid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

On return from leave Mr W Maxwell I C S Postmaster General of the 2nd grade is appointed to officiate in the special 1st grade of Postmasters General with effect from the 29th October during the absence of Mr C Stewart Wilson I C S or until further orders

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J A Ezechiel of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal police department are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam :—Mr J M Coates, superintendent of police Palamau and Mr H U Baker, assistant superintendent of police now officiating as superintendent of police Balasore

ECCLESIASTICAL

The services of the Reverend G H Sseley a chaplain on the Bengal Rangoon ecclesiastical establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab

The services of the Reverend W G Burreughs a chaplain on the Bengal Rangoon ecclesiastical establishment are replaced at the disposal of the Governm nt of Burma with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at Dagshai

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr F D Couchman Executive Engineer 1st grade on vacating the appointment of Under Secretary to the Railway Board is posted to the North Western Railway

Mr W A Hutchison Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent North-Western Railway is appointed to act as Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 1st Sept and until further orders

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards,	Plague Attacks,	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes,
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade;	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	5
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	11
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	0	1	66
Total plague deaths to date	304,799	236,312	
Same date last year	16	15	99

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1523 tons, Captain F Winiker, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban via Mormugao with a general cargo and 21 cabin and 83 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir 2041 tons, Captain W C Bird arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th Nov. via coast ports with a general cargo and coal and Mr Stuart and Mr Layman as passengers.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's :—Captain and Mrs. E. Bernard and 2 Children Mr. S. Horder and Mr. and Mrs. Wallerjand infant.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRILIA MAILS.

The P and O Cos steamer Arcadia 3513 tons, Captain A G Cubett, R N R which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports brought China and Austral an mails a general cargo and the following passenges:—From Hongkong.—Mr A G Holt, and Mr. D M Malegarmwala,. From Penang—Mr L Menasche. From Colombo—Lapt B R B Bacon, Mr. Eraser, Mrs Chambers, Miss Gostlliug, Miss Allum, Miss Ferguson, Miss W, Ferguson, Mr J W Horneil, Mr Traynor, Mrs Fidy, and child and two Messrs Tedy

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Sado (Port M of-W)	Ludovico	Lisbon Oct 14
4	Nadir s	Bird	Calcutta Nov 17
	Ischia s	Cogliolo	Hongkong, Nov 13
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Dec 2

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Nerbudda s	Manley	Zanzibar, &c
	Madura s	McLean	Persian Gulf, &c
	Trocas s	Kerr	Aros Bay
	Bundesrath s	Ulrich	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Alavia, Davison, for Jedah, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Langton, Pall, for Karachi
„ Dumra, for Persian Gulf
„ Firoozi, for Jedah, &c
„ Nadir, for Calcutta, &c
„ Heme, for Rangoon
„ Kt of the Thistle, for China, &c
„ Silesia, for Trieste, &c
„ Vindobona, for Trioste, &c
„ Arcadia, for China, &c
„ Oriental, for Aden

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Dec. 2.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal, left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant and is due here on the 5th instant at daybreak.

Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer B Rubattino which left Bombay on the 15th Nov arrived at Naples on the morning of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 4.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—101 cwt mussoor dall J Luxhmidas

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—315 cwt kang and 401 cwt mussoor dall J Luxmidas; 2000 cwt mowrassed M Somji ; 170 bales wool J Karra ; 50 bales wool K B Telang ; 23 bales wool L Gordhundas ; 64 bales wool K Balkisondas ; 28 bales wool T Chimondas; 48 bales wool and goat hair W and A Graham and Co : 25 bales wool N Goculdas ; 60 bales cotton and 471 bales cottod-fly H E Bode and Sons ; 190 bales hemp A Brandwell and Co ; 175 bales wool and goat hair W and A Graham and Co

Dovedale s—111 bales cottontfly and waste P H Chichgar and Co ; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 4921 cwt cottonseed Balli Brothers : 30 bales wool C Joosub ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 74 bales wool The Bombay Company ; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 11 bales wool David Sassoon and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 5,

1 There will be a Parade at the Riding School to-morrow, (Wednesday) the 6th instant at 7 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRES NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, December 5.

1 There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla to-day Tuesday the 5th instant, at 8-15 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

2. There will be Compan Drill for "A" "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p m. on Wednesday, the 6th Instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the Back of Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p m on Wednesday the 6th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday the 7th instant.

5. There will be Drill for Recruits on Friday the 8th instant, at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 5.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compund to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p m and on Thursday the 7th Instant at 6-15 p m.

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-day (Tuesday) and on Thursday the 7th instant at 8-45 p m respectively

E. E. COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m to-day (Tuesday) the 5th instant on the Apollo Bunder and proceed to middle ground for Technical Instruction.

PARADE.

There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill for Nos 1 and 2 Companies at Colaba North Fort on Saturday the 9th instant. Parade at the Club Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p m Cyclists can proceed direct to the Fort.

Dress—Officers—Khaki, without belts and caps
Non-Comund Officers and men—Khaki and F S Caps—Petties not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt, R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A

NOTICE.

200 yds.

	Score.	Points.	Total.
Sergt G W Murray	23	....	=36
Br A Carnall	14	+ 3	=17
Corpl W G Linlott	18	+ 3	=21
Sergt W Ewing	17	+ 6	=23
Sapper I F Dixon	16	+ 6	=22
Sapper F Hainsworth	26	....	=26
A Br H Wilson	12	+ 6	=18
Lieut R W E Pennington	21	— 1	=20
Gr A Holden	24	+ 2	=26
Gr E G Pedder	17	+ 3	=20
Gr O M P Clyne	28	— 1	=27 (b)
S I H Solley	33	— 1	=29

(b) 2nd Spoon.

300 yds.

	Score.	Points.	Total.
Sergt G W Murray	26	....	=23
Br A Carnall	4	+ 3	= 7
Sergt W Ewing	0	+ 6	= 6
Corpl W G Linlott	11	+ 3	=14
Sapper I F Dixon	2	+ 6	= 8
Sapper F Hainsworth	27	....	=27 (b)
Gr O M P Clyne	28	— 1	=27 (a)
S I H Solley	26	— 1	=25
Gr H W Dixon	3	+ 6	= 9
Lieut R W R Pennington	21	— 1	=20
Gr A Holden	22	+ 2	=24
Gr E G Pedder	19	+ 3	=22

(a) 1st Spoon.
(b) 2nd Spoon.

1 The next Spoon Shoot will take place on the 10th instant, at 300 and 500 yards. Score at 300 to count for the Club Blend Cup.

2 There will be a meeting of the Carbine Club, at the B V A Club, on Saturday the 9th instant, at 7 p.m. (after parade). All interested in Shooting are particularly requested to attend.

G. W. MURRAY, Sergt,
Hon. Secretary.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italia steamer D. Balduino expected to be here tomorrow :—

From Genoa and Naples.—Mr F and Mrs Asquith Sister Assumpta, Rev G Bailey, Miss Barry, Mr Beet, Rev Father Bernardino, Mr and Mrs Bernasconi, Rev Bertels Mr G Bettoni, Miss M Burgess, Sir E Buck, Rev Father Camillo, Mrs F Ceccarini and child, Rev Father Celestino, Mr Collins, Rev H Conway, Rev H Y and Mrs Corey, Master Corey, Major and Mrs De Bresto, Mr Doree, Rev G Dreaer, Mr L and Mrs Eaton, Rev Evancell-ta, Mr Fardell, Miss Fegan, Miss Field, Miss Filose, Miss E A Forrest, Mr F C and Mrs French, Mrs Friedeck, Rev Father Ciocacchino, Mr Harris, Rev and Mrs C H Harvey, Mr P A and Mrs Herzog, Col W R M Holroyd, Sister Johanna, Miss I Jonston, Mr B C H C Kennedy, Mr Krautzer, Mr N Koul, His Lordship the Bishop of Lahore, Mr and Mrs Lauzemis, Sister Louisa, Sister Maria Hermano Rev Martin, Miss A Means, Rev J A A Murray, Mr Nicholettis, Capt and Mrs Nicolas, Mr J N Paul, Sister Paula, Miss A L Peck, Mr V and Mrs Pont Miss Pont, Mrs Powell, Mr Robertson, Rev Father Rossi and Friend, Rev Father G da San Giovanni, Mr Sawell, Mr B D Sohrants and Mrs, Mr F G and Mrs Self, Mr L F Scott, Rev Temmernovi, Rev Van INeste, Rev Father Von Westeiaken, Mr Warburton, Miss Warburton, Mr A J Whishaw Mr Williamson, Mrs F H Wilson and child and Sister Yohanna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 3.

SECURITIES—

2 3 4 per cent. Consols	87 1-2 ex.	= — 1 8
3 do, Rentes	99 3 4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-4	= — 1
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 3-4	= — 1-4
2 months hence	29 7-8	= — 1 4
Spot in New York	64 3-8	= — 5 8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'13	= — 1-2
Berlin	20'42 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4'85 3-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank bills	3 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8
6 „ „ „ „	3 1 4 per cent	= — 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 per cent	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1 4
7 day market loans	3 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 Nov-Dec sellers } firm
Brown 39 1-4 +1-2 A.-M. sellers }

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 41 + 1-4 Dec-Jan sellers firm

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 5-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed mutilated. East Indian mutilated. Manchester steady. Total Sales 6,000. Spot mutilated. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 22,000. Futures closed mutilated.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6'05 + 4	6 10 + 4	6'14 + 4
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6'17 + 4	6'20 + 5	6'22 + 4
June-July	July-Aug	Aug-Sep
6'21 + 5	6'25 + 5	6'19 + 5

Receipts at U S Ports 46,000
Do last year 66,000
Exports to Great Britain 52,000
Do. do Continent ..... mutilated

IN NEW YORK—

Spot ..... 11'65
Futures, month of Dec ..... mutilated } a
Do do. March ..... 11'48

Tended to advance early owing to daily weather reports showing too much rain and reacted later owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3 8	
Futures, month of March	11'70	+ 9
Do. do. June	11'89	+ 8

Tone at close ..... barely steady.

	Bales.
Stock in London	23,000
Total visible supply	4,170,000
	+120,000
Total visible supply East Indian	113,000
Total Quantity in sight	5,0 ,000
	+46',000

Arrivals of Cottor, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd Dec. 1905 :—

Cotton	13,475 bales.
Wheat	21,9 3 cwts.
Linseed	2,744 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,750 do
Gingellyseed	11,236 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	147 do
Castorseed	296 do
Rice	23,009 do
Myrabollams	3,569 do
Cottonseed	26,513 do
Mowraseed	4,888 do
Gram	2,921 do
Joowar	2,525 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 1,39,893
Ex s s Oriental

BOMBAY, Dec 4.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s 4 1-4 to 1-32d
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 1-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 172
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 147
Shanghai 30 do. ... 250
Japan 30 do. ... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	98'5
1st Settlement, 4th January ...	98'7

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 30th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 30th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do.		

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	0	0
Forward May	7	5	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	6	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward May	7	5	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	30	1	4
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	41	8	0
15 per cent Mixed	40	8	0
25 per cent do	39	8	0
50 per cent do	38	0	0
WHEAT—Tone firm			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	23,000 „

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6'6 +3	6'15 +3	6'17 +3
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June,
6'20 +3	6'23 +3	6'25 +3
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
6'17 +3	6'28 +3	6 21 +3

COTTON.—The forecast of the Bureau Monthly report published by Reuters, was taken very seriously in the bazaar, and quotations were raised about Rs. 7 to 8 on Sunday, when a moderate business was done. But as export houses declined to follow the rise to-day, prices have again given way, and only a small turnover is reported at Colaba. Closing Sutta quotations are as follows :

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs. 198
Broach M.-G, Good March	„ 253

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...202	194	...	25th Dec
Bengal(M.-G.)Ry. terms	...208	198	...	25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...210	200 ...	25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G.	221	215 ...	25th Jan
Khandesh, (M.-G.)	...	...	... 212 ...	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	223	217	...	25th Jan
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	... 231	225	...	„ „
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	..227	221	...	„ „
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	... 236	224	...	„ „
Broach (M.-G.)	... ...	205	... 253	25th Mar
Muttia (M. G.)	... ...	219	... ...	Jan-Feb

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 2nd December as compared with the statement of the 25th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES,	Nov. 25. Rs.	Dec. 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,0,00	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,77,488	41,72,936
Public Deposits at Branches	38 33 664	40,79,163
Other Deposits	7,04,37,966	6,54,33,888
Post Bills	8,410	9,287
Sundries	21 41,213	22,15,140
Rs.	9,91,98,776	9,46,08,804
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,01,796	1,21,59,206
Other authorised Securities	38,54,700	38,18,300
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	61,21,213	65,47,300
Loans do. do. do.	1,51,47,321	1,19,41,596
Bills discounted and purchased	3,33,18 763	3,35,88,659
Dead Stock	2,83,342	2,83,342
Stamps and Stationery	4,131	4,092
Balances with other Banks	8,67,577	10,40,973
Sundries	2,22,951	2,50,556
Cash	2,91,76,588	1,50,25,261
	9,91,98,776	9,46,08,804

MAJOR-GEN. A. Tulloch, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose funeral took place on Nov. 14 at St. George's Cemetery, Hanwell, entered the Indian Army in January 1848, was posted to the 58th Bengal Native Inf. the following October, and served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, when he took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was twice mentioned in despatches and received the Mutiny medal with two clasps. Appointed a captain in the Bengal Staff Corps in February 1861, and in which he became a lieutenant-colonel in January 1874, he saw active service in the operations against the Nagas in 1875-76, being again mentioned in despatches, and in January 1879 received the brevet rank of colonel. In October 1882, he was placed on the Retired List with the rank of major-general.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCGINN.—November 20, at Umballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor J J McGinn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MERRIMAN—CORKERY.—November 22, at Durbhanga, by the Rev B Jates, William Henry, eldest son of G F Merriman, Supdt of Police, Calcutta, to Muriel Bernice, the 2nd daughter of Mr J H Corkery and Mrs Corkery.

BENNICK—MACDONALD.—November 22, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, Lieut R W de C Bennick, S and T Corps, to edith Cecilia, daughter of Mr W Macdonald, Superintending Engineer.

DEATH.

HESTERLOW.—November 25, at Kurnool, Gertrude May, fifth daughter of the late Hony. Surgeon T B Z Hesterlow, aged 20 years,

THE ROOTS OF YOUR HAIR

need occasional stimulating and constant refreshing. The bulbs or roots must have moisture to impart to the hair. For both purposes Kemp's EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE is the best.

It gives a delightful cooling sensation to the head, removes all scurf dandruff and greasiness leaving the hair soft, glossy and clean beside strengthening the roots themselves.

One trial bottle will be sufficient to prove this.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m, Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 6-11m., 7-36a. Low water, 1-6a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Sale of Work, Cathedral Girls' High School, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
Boxing Contest, Gaiety Theatre.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are *not* required to attend at the High Court, this (Tuesday) morning.

THE SOBANI MEMORIAL FUND.—Mr. Damoder Gordhandass Sukhadwala has given Rs. 1,001, towards this fund.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ORCHESTRA which gave such an excellent concert at the Town Hall, recently will give a farewell performance at the same place on Friday. An excellent programme is arranged amongst the items being the 1812 Overture, Beethoven's Fidelio Overture and Tchaikowski's "Chansans paroles" with, again a selection from Tannhauser.

A RUN AWAY HORSE.—Merwanji N. Antia, a Parsee, was on Sunday driving a dog-cart along Carnac Road when the horse attached to the conveyance took fright and bolted along the road. The driver was thrown off his seat and rather badly injured. In its wild career along the road it knocked over four other persons The conveyance was badly damaged, while the horse was also injured.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Fatmabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged 6, was on Sunday evening running across the road in front of her parents' house in Musjid Bunder Road, when she was knocked over by a passing victoria. One of the wheels of the conveyance passed over the girl's left thigh, fracturing the bone. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers, of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. M

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1905.

"ALL THE REST IS WELL!"

THE report of the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province recalls the letter of "Shivshambhoo Sharmal" which appeared in the "Gujerati," and of which we published a translation the other day. The year passed without grave disturbance and no necessity arose for employing armed force against any tribe or section. No grave disturbance and no necessity for armed force! Both in the north and south of the Frontier there were at times grave elements of unrest which might easily have developed into serious trouble. But all else is well! Before the death of the Nawab of Dir his younger son, impatient of his opportunity raised the standard of revolt. Defeated and exiled, he had cause to "welcome a refuge in Peshawar." His absence averted for a time the struggle for the Khanate, which actually did occur later. The elder son consolidated his position and was enabled to resist, with comparative success, the attempts of the neighbouring khans to seize the Bajour possessions of the late Nawab. Yet all the rest was well! In the Khyber the Afridis broke their agreement with Government by their visits to Kabul in the summer, and in the winter the malcontent Afridis party which had organised these visits attempted to involve the claim in hostilities with Government by aiding and abetting the predatory operations in British territory. Still the tribe as a whole was not disposed to break with Government and afforded good proof of its good intentions by taking concerted action against these bad characters on when it inflicted substantial and salutary punishment. All the rest was well; the year passed without grave disturbance. In Waziristan the success of the Militia scheme was imperilled by two brutal and unprovoked murders of British officers—only two British officers—by the Mahsud sepoys of the Southern Waziristan Militia. The result was to destroy confidence in the Mahsuds then serving in the Southern Waziristan Militia,—about one quarter of the whole strength—and it was deemed advisable to disband the Mahsud companies in the Corps and to admit the tribe to a recruitment on a fresh basis. Yet the year passed without grave disturbance. What are two British officers?

In Northern Waziristan a pseudo-prophet, claiming to command a supernatural army, succeeded in raising a spirit of religious excitement, which at one time showed signs of developing into serious unrest, but the Waziris never saw a solitary file of the supernatural army and the feeling died down. The Mastu Khel section of the Gar Mussazai Orakzais, for a long time the disturbing element in the Kurram made full submission and reparation for their officers and, apart for the trifling murders committed by the South Waziristan Militia—two British officers—the Mahsuds, as a tribe continued the good behaviour of the previous year. The results of the inspections of all Militia Corps were again extremely satisfactory, in efficiency, discipline and personnel—"but for the two outrages in the Southern Waziristan Militia already mentioned." The condition of the people was generally prosperous and peaceful and happy. Nothing at all to perturb them? Well, a gang of outlaws from British territory and of Afghans, both under the moral and material support of the local Afghan officials, proved disturbing element. They committed serious depredations in the Peshawar district, coming and returning through the Bazar Valley. Mahsud and Sheramin outlaws from the Frontier province, who have received shelter in Afghanistan near Ghazni, aided by some Afghan subjects, made a successful attack on the Khim Burj post in Zhob, Baluchistan, and later on attempted a similar attack on the post of Shinbaz. Then the Sarhang of Dakka continued to manifest his unfriendly spirit and carried on his intrigues with the Afridis, with unabated vigour. And the Mullahs of the Mohmand Country attempted to create agitation by fanatical preaching, to which the tribes have been more willing to lend a receptive ear, "owing to their uncertainty as to the Power on which their control will finally devolve in the event of the demarcation of the undefined portion of the Durrand boundary line. Furthermore, in the Kurram, the neighbouring Afghan Government refused to take reciprocal action in cases of offences committed in British territory by Afghan subjects and to a considerable extent nullified the effects of the British-Afghan Joint Commission held last year and, generally speaking, the minor Afghan border officials are manifesting a spirit of unfriendliness to the British Government and in matters effecting both Governments are carrying out a policy of obstruction rather than of reciprocity.

But what of all this? The year passed without grave disturbance and no necessity arose for employing force. The first paragraph of the chapter of the Report dealing with Political affairs says: "The year was one of unrest, arising in the north from Afghan intrigues, in the south from a wave of fanaticism, which caused the unprovoked murder of two British officers and an unprovoked attack, happily unsuccessful, on a British officer at Bannu. At one time serious and widespread disturbance was threatened, but the danger was averted." Still, says the second paragraph, there is some progress to report. A successful visit was paid by two British officer, with tribal escort only, to the Mahaban Mountain, a place of great archæological interest lying in the Gadur country on the Yusafzai border. Survey operations were carried on in the country north of the Khyber, the tract of Waziristan, between the Tochi and Kurram rivers, was, in accordance with agreement, repeatedly traversed by small parties without untoward incident. And though formentors of disturbances used the presence of the Survey Camps to awaken suspicion of projected aggression by Government, no mischief was done. It is true that in the Wana Agency the Militia Mahsuds "succumbed to the temptations arising from their preponderance in the local force and the nearness of their homes." Captain Bowring was murdered by an Abdur Rahman Khel sepoy at Sarwakai. The affair was "at the time regarded as an isolated instance of fanaticism, but when in February 1905 a similarly unprovoked attempt on the lives of all the British Officers at Wana resulted in the death of Lieut.-Col Harman, D. S. O., Commandant of the Militia, further harm was only prevented by the immediate disarmament and dismissal to their homes of all the Mahsuds in the Southern Waziristan Militia. "Still afterwards they gave no cause for complaint by their behaviour during a year in which the situation has more than once been critical." The Nawab of Nawagai, as usual, quarrelled with his sons, and relations are very strained. Faction fighting has been rife among the Uttman Khels. But relations with Lower Swat and with Government have remained good. The Zakka Khels made a serious raid into British territory, killed six and wounded other six, carried away four rifles and Rs. 2,000 worth of plunder. The Pass Afridis made an attempt to carry off rifles from a guard-house at Kohat. We do not find that the murderers were hanged or that the attempted murderers were arrested. But times were distinctly good and the people were more prosperous than the previous year. There was no grave disturbance and no necessity for employing armed force. Whether the disturbances would have been accounted serious or it would have been deemed necessary to employ armed force, in case the Royal visit had been some other year and, if Lord Curzon had remained Viceroy, are questions which there is no need to consider. All the rest is well!

THE COMMERCE OF MOROCCO. Up to the present the tendency to regard Morocco as an important item in the commercial countries of the future has been small, but there is every reason to think that within a few years there will be an awakening and a considerable show of eagerness by several countries to stand well in the markets. In order to realise what chances the country possesses, it is only necessary to turn to its natural geographical advantage. Situated in the shape of a rough triangle on the North-West corner of Africa, it is in the direct line for at least two main trade routes and it only remains to show the demand, to obtain a supply of ships of both the Eastward and Southern lines. Having a sea coast of nearly fifteen hundred miles, the country has one great natural advantage in the Atlas mountains to which it owes its rare climatic conditions which practically combines the productive capacities of the tropics with the equable climate of the temperate zone. The area is about three hundred thousand square miles and the soil throughout the entire country is for the most part rich and deep and capable of an immense variety of products. That these markets have attracted the attention of Europe is shown by the keen international struggle for supremacy. For many years the trade has, despite many drawbacks from neglect, shown a steady upward tendency, and in the last five years the growth of both exports and imports has been extraordinary. At the present time there is a certain lack of confidence amongst traders, but this is being gradually broken down and, while the trade two years ago was over £5,000,000, before the end of the decade it should be practically doubled. As important as the need only of improved methods of cultivation to render the country highly profitable is its absolute reliance upon outside sources for many of its daily necessities. There is already a considerable foreign population in the coast towns, but as far as modern commerce is concerned the interior is absolutely neglected. There is scarcely a road or bridge built and the whole of the transport is by pack animals.

The neglect of the interior is easily traced to the inhospitable manners, to put it at the lowest estimate, of the inhabitants, but reforms in the near future are practically certain, and it behoves traders to step in early and help in the reformation of the country rather than to wait and step in later when it is, perhaps, too late. The present is the time of all others for attention to this market. It is the time to gain a foothold, at the expense, perhaps, of considerable trouble and slow returns at the commencement, but this will be well compensated for later on. The Moor is a discriminative buyer, and it will be advisable to tempt him with the best article in the commencement. England is well able to supply the greater part of his needs and is at the same time the best market for his produce. The majority of the exports are the things which England needs most, grains, livestock, hemp, wool, skins, hides and smaller grains, and the Moor's conservative regard for barter should make him the readier purchaser where he can most easily sell. America has already set an eye upon the country and is seriously considering the creation of a direct service of boats to fight against the recently augmented European services. Recently a German firm has obtained the contract for the construction of a breakwater mole in the harbour at Tangier which is the most important port. But there is already a steady and increasing trade at other ports, such as Larache, Casabianca, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi and Mazagan. A knowledge of Spanish is an essential part of the equipment of the trader on this coast which, for the time being, is a sufficiently large hunting ground and if properly utilised, will give confidence for the opening up of the interior and a proper exploration of the country's mineral wealth and, when railways have been constructed, the valuable forests of the Atlas mountains.

THE NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION. New Zealand will hold an International Exhibition at Christchurch from November 1906 to April 1907. The exhibition buildings will be erected in Hagley Park, a fine and picturesque part of Christchurch. All the nations of the world are invited to take part in the display, which is primarily intended to demonstrate the resources and possibilities of the colony as a producer, to exhibit its mineral wealth, its unrivalled scenery, its thermal wonders and the abundant opportunities the islands, specially the South Island, offer to sportsmen, and to let other industrial nations see what a field New Zealand is for the absorption of the latest manufactures and appliances. Though there are only 850,000 persons in the colony, the large total of £13,292,000 was spent by them last year on imports, three-fourths being manufactured goods. This proves that the New Zealanders are prosperous enough to procure themselves a considerable degree of comfort from overseas. There being but a sparse population in comparison to the area agriculturally available, labor-saving machinery is in great request for pastoral and domestic occupations as well as agricultural. The makers of such will have an opportunity of introducing their latest inventions during the exhibition. The frozen meat industry of the country is developing with abnormal rapidity so is dairying. An idea of the proportions the latter industry has assumed can be gathered from the fact that last season 1,500 to 2,000 tons of butter and cheese were shipped fortnightly to London. New Zealand, if it freely imports manufactured articles, can supply valuable raw materials of a kind peculiar to herself and on a large scale, such as wool, kauri gum, skins, hemp, coal and other things. All this and a good deal more is set forth in the official prospectus of the Committee of the Exhibition. The Exhibition buildings will be constituted a bonded warehouse during the period it remains open. Foreign exhibits remaining unsold will be reshipped free of duty, and those sold will be plus duty. Special rates for oversea, coastal and railway passengers will be in force to encourage visitors, and popular excursions will be organised to all the interesting places in the Colony. Contests and games will be held, such as international band contests, bowling tournaments, races and regattas, military sports, agricultural and stock shows, athletic, and acquatic sports, cricket, polo, football matches and golf tournaments. It sounds as if all New Zealand would be en fete during the whole time of the Exhibition. The promoters are the chief officials of the Colony, headed by the Governor, Baron Plunket, and tangible and satisfactory results are expected from it.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on December 3, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday.

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General at Bombay, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court in place of Mr. Justice Tyebjee proceeded to England on a year's furlough. There has been some delay in Mr. Scott's accepting the appointment owing to a technical difficulty, but the difficulty having been solved by the Government of India, he has accepted the appointment and will take his seat on the Bench to-day. Mr. Scott was called to the Bar in 1884. He held the acting appointment of Advocate-General at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang from 29th December 1899. On the retirement of Mr. Lang, Mr. Scott was appointed Advocate-General in his place on the 30th December 1900. He is a B. A. of the Oxford University.

A NAVAL blue book issued gives the "policy of preparedness" for the navy. The estimates are to be reduced and a very hopeful view is taken.

RUSSIA is completely paralysed. Trade is at a standstill and all who can are leaving the country. A huge fire at Moscow is reported.

IT is felt at Home that Mr. Balfour's Visit to the King yesterday meant resignation and to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's hurried return to Town was for the purpose of accepting to form a Ministry.

WE learn that Mr. Justice Davies of Madras will shortly avail himself of three months' leave and will proceed Home.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th November, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904, of 3,732 mds. and Rs. 27,731 in the earnings.

THE Indian Telegraph Department notifies that owing to the strike of telegraphist in Russia, it is unable to deal with the traffic for that country. Messages will be still accepted but subject to indefinite delay.

DR. LEATHER, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, has recently reported on a number of samples of alkaline soil from Madura. Generally speaking his recommendations are comprised in thorough drainage by cross channels, deep tillage and heavy manuring with leaf or other bulky manure. Three-quarters of a ton of gypsum per acre is also recommended.

THE Mahomedans of Madras intend holding a meeting at which Resolutions will be passed deprecating the participation by Great Britain in the demonstration that is being made by the Powers against Turkey in connection with the Macedonian Reforms. Incidents such as this serve to recall the fact that though the Sultan of Turkey claims the religious adherence of all Moslems, the King of England rules over more Mahomedan subjects than any Mahomedan potentate in the world.

THE Government of India have had under their consideration the question whether an allowance on account of ullage and wastage should be granted in respect of foreign spirit imported into India, which is re-exported from a bonded warehouse at one Customs port and is cleared for consumption on arrival at another Customs port. It has been decided that wastage allowance shall be given up to the maximum permissible under the act from the time of original warehousing, provided that the liquor is in cask.

THE death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. F. Siddons, Royal Art. (Retired List), at the age of 62. His commission as lieutenant was dated 1864, and he passed captain in 1877, major in 1883, and lieutenant-colonel in 1890. He served with the Burmese expedition in 1885-89, including the operations of the Third Brigade under Brigadier-Generals Lockhart and Collett, and had the medal with two clasps.

THE Education Report for Assam for the last year of the Commissionership shows that while pupils increased by 1,848, the schools decreased by 223. During the last two years apparently unaided Lower Primary schools in particular have steadily been dwindling in number, there now being only 84, all told, or over a hundred less than in 1902. The Director of Public Instruction "puts forward the suggestion"—in all humility no doubt—that "primary education is now so well cared for by the Administration as to leave little room for private effort."

BACK TO THE LAND.

SOME REASONS FOR RURAL DEPOPULATION.

BY A COUNTRY PARSON.

When the cry of "Back to the Land!" is raised as a quick and easy method of dealing with the problem of the unemployed in our great cities, it is but prudent to inquire into some of the reasons which have led to the depopulation of those rural districts which it is proposed to re-people with the unemployed of the cities.

Now, to arrive at these reasons it is necessary to turn to Hodge, to hear what he has to say; but at the same time it will be necessary to remember that there will be behind his reasons certain silent forces at work, of which he will take little or no account, but which form the basis of the reasons that he gives. His reasons may be stated in some such order as this. Hodge finds in town:—

1. Better Wages.—In the villages a farm labourer's wages used to average about 12s. a week (with about 14s. a week in harvest), but, in spite of the decrease in the price of wheat, there has been a general increase; and at the present time it would be fair to say that a young man of twenty-one years of age is able to earn at labourer's work about 16s. to 18s. a week. The same man, if he takes to labouring work in an iron foundry or in collieries or engineering works, is able to earn on an average £1 a week, which can be considerably increased by overtime, which is paid at the rate of time and a half. Against this seeming gain there are, however, several things to be set. His house rent in the town will be from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a week, while in the country he would get a cottage with a good piece of garden and a pig-sty for something like 2s. a week. The garden will provide him and his family with vegetables, and go a long way towards feeding his pig. It will also give him an opportunity for keeping poultry, which will also both supply his table and add a little to his income by the sale of eggs and poultry at the weekly market, where there is always a steady demand for such things. Thus it will be seen that the man is really better off in the country with the smaller wages, but the fact remains that he has less money passing through his hands, and this is the point that he looks at.

2. Better Houses.—The town cottage compares very favourably with the country dwelling. The conveniences of gas and a plentiful water supply, the sleeping accommodation, the staircases, and the sanitary arrangements make life a much more comfortable thing in the town than in the country; and it must be remembered that the working man does appreciate these things. He is not perhaps yet educated up to all the refinements of life which faddists think it right to put before him, and he is apt to use his nice fixed bath as a receptacle for his coals; but he does value the solid comforts, and they do largely contribute to his migration to the town. There is also another point to be mentioned. In the towns there is no difficulty about house accommodation, while in the villages it is often most difficult for a man to find a cottage of any sort, and the writer has known several cases in which young married men have removed to the town simply because they have been unable to obtain a cottage in the village. Now, the obvious remedy for all this would seem at first sight to be to build suitable cottages in the villages, but the amount of rent which the labourer's wage allows him to pay would not provide a fair rate of interest on the capital expended on building.

3. Better Living.—In the country the labourer can live, more cheaply in some ways than in the town—his garden and pig-sty and poultry-run provide this; but in other ways he is placed at a disadvantage. In the town the competition of trade provides him with the best articles of food at the cheapest possible rates; in the village the one village shop, having no competition, supplies him with the inferior article at the highest price, and gives him very little variety of choice.

4. Amusements and Excitement.—Country life is very dull, and after working hours there is little for a man to do, save to lounge about in the dark village street, or to resort to be "tied" public-house, where he has the privilege of drinking the inferior beer that has been rejected by the brewery's town houses. The result of all this is that in the matter of drunkenness and immorality our villages compare very unfavourably with our towns in proportion to the population. Against this state of dulness the hall and the rectory in many cases wage unceasing war, but the entertainment of an occasional "Penny Reading," supplied by the young ladies of the clergyman's family, with, perhaps, a comic song by the curate, is a very poor substitute for the entertainment within the scope of the working man in the town. Again, in the town the young workman hurries home from his work, and after his tea takes himself off to his class at a technical school or the like. In the country this is different. In places where these classes have been tried they have too often proved a failure. Why? Because the countryman is indifferent to culture and education? No; but because he cannot see the practical utility of it. The townsman knows that by acquiring knowledge he will better his position, and secure a better situation with better wages: this incentive is wanting in the village.

5. The Freedom of the Town.—When the countryman finds himself domiciled in the town, one of the first things that he realises is that, by becoming a member of a large community, he has become emancipated from the gossipy sway of the rustic Mrs Grundy and from the leading strings of the squire and the parson. He is able more or less to devise his own schemes for his improvement or his amusement; his societies reading-rooms, clubs etc are managed by committees drawn from his own class, and things are arranged according to his wants and tastes on his own plane, instead of being inspired from those out of his own circle, according to their ideas for his improvement. The countryman resents this "leading strings" policy with regard to his amusements, and the freedom from it is often not one of the least things that he appreciates in town life.

6. Better Chances for the Children.—Many a country labourer with a large family of children growing up to a working age is induced to leave the country for the town because of the increased opportunities of providing better work for his children, and because of the better chance which the town provides of putting them out in life.

7. Interest in the Land.—To many minds that have tried to face this burning national question this is the vital difficulty. The farm labourer, who works on the land, has no more interest in his labour than the horse he drives, or the beast that he feeds; there is no chance of improvement, no possibility of advance in any way whatever. And so he naturally becomes indifferent, and this apathy affects him in every department of his life. The town workman carries in his tool basket a millionaire's ticket; and not unfrequently from the bench of the workshop an industrious and intelligent man rises to independence and affluence; but this is not so with the agricultural labourer. What he is, he is and in the present condition of the land question in England, such he will remain throughout his life. A career that offers no inducements to ability and ambition produces apathy and indifference hence the condition of much of English village life of to-day. But how to alter it? On some hands the cry of small holdings and of fixity of tenure is heard but whether they would be of any real help to the man without capital is very doubtful. Whether some system of co-operative farming would meet the case is too large a question to be argued here, but it does seem that the superficial forces which have made for the depopulation of our villages are very real, and as such it behoves thoughtful men to deal with them.

Now, the forces which lie below Hodge's reasons for deserting the village for the town may be partly summed up as follows:—

1. The Price of Agricultural Produce.—At the present price it is impossible either for the farmers to pay larger wages or for the landlords to build more or better cottages. Wheat ranges from 26s. to 30s.; beasts and sheep have to compete with the imports of South America. The Argentine farmers can breed our English kinds of stock and put them upon the English market—either in Liverpool or Deptford—at prices which leave little or no margin of profit to the English farmer.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MR. BALFOUR.

C.-B. PREPARED TO TAKE UP THE REINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 4.

It is expected that his Majesty the King will receive Mr. Balfour in the course of to-day.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman also arrives in London to-day accompanied by Mr. John Sinclair the Liberal whip.

LATER.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has come to London and it is understood accepts the Premiership to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

The following special telegram dated London 4th December, is published by the "Englishman."

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's hurried return to London is taken to indicate his willingness to form a Cabinet on Mr. Balfour resigning to-day. The Liberals' opposition to accepting office was overcome by the alternative of Mr. Chamberlain being asked to form a Ministry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

A Policy of Preparedness.

LARGE DECREASE IN THE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

A Blue Book, expounding the policy of the Admiralty, has been published. It says that the distribution of men-of-war in peace time depends now-a-days upon the kaleidoscopic variation of international relations. The Channel fleet has been increased to seventeen battleships and each cruiser squadron to six cruisers of the latest type.

Every fighting ship goes to sea for the grand manœuvres next June, which are designed to test the new scheme for the protection of trade.

There will be no difficulty in increasing the present output of four large ironclads annually if the increase in the fleets of Foreign Powers necessitates it.

The Naval Estimates for the coming year will be reduced one million and a half.

Henceforth the Executive, the Engineering and Royal Marine branches of the service under the new system will be practically merged.

THOUGH Lord Roberts' resignation was hinted at, if not foreshadowed by our Army correspondent in his letter written more than three weeks ago, it does not necessarily follow, says the "Pioneer" that the retirement is due to any acute difference of opinion. At the same time it is well known that his strong views on the necessity for universal military training are not shared by all the members of the Cabinet and he may have felt that release from official responsibility would enable him to advocate his scheme with greater freedom without embarrassing the Government. For some time past Lord Roberts has not only been convinced that the alternatives before the British people are conscription or universal military training, but that it is his duty to convert the nation to his views. The failure of his appeal for funds to promote a great scheme of rifle-shooting and physical training has shown him that the task is harder than he had supposed, and with characteristic courage he has determined to devote all his energies to his self-imposed mission. Mr. Balfour's term of office has been fruitful in resignations, and an instructive parallel might be drawn between those of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Roberts. The one—whether mistaken or not—retired to become a missionary of Imperial consolidation, the other to teach the para amount importance of Imperial defence. There is something almost pathetic in the spectacle of the veteran soldier emerging from his leisured retirement to engage in a last struggle against the indifference and self-sufficiency of his countrymen—"I was ever a fighter; then one fight more, the last, the best." So long as England produces men of this mettle—willing to devote their declining years to the strenuous advocacy of Imperial responsibilities—we need not fear for the future of the Empire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Artificial Animosity.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The German Ambassador in London, speaking at the Lyceum Club, said that the shadow of enmity between Great Britain and Germany was due to artificially created ill-feeling.

The German Government, he said, would welcome any movement to promote good relations between the two countries and would gladly respond to any friendly demonstration from England.

THE RIOTING AT GEORGETOWN.

Besieged Officials Rescued.

There is a lull in the rioting at Georgetown, and the Police have rescued the Governor and other officials who were besieged.

The casualties of the rioters are twenty-seven. The black troops behaved splendidly.

LONDON, DEC 4.

The British warship Sappho and Diamond have arrived at Georgetown and the rioting has ended. There were no casualties among the whites.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS' VICTORY.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

There were 6,000 spectators at the football match at the Crystal Palace yesterday. The ground was muddy and the ball greasy.

The English were outclassed by the New Zealanders.

HOME ONCE MORE!

Lord and Lady Curzon in England.

WHITE CLIFFS OF ALBION: THEIR FIRST SIGHT OF HOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Lord and Lady Curzon have reached Dover.

By ARLEY.

Strange, was it not, that the first sight of Home which greeted the eyes of our great ex-Viceroy and his charming lady should be the white cliffs of Dover—the scene of the happiest and the most painful episodes of their ex-Excellencies' lives. Stranger still, perhaps, that, little as they anticipated it could be so, Lord and Lady Curzon should sight those beloved walls of England exactly eighteen months to a day since the Viceroy's installation as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle. The spectacle of the thick creeper-covered battlemented walls of Walmer must have aroused in the hearts of Lord and Lady Curzon memories never to be forgotten while life lasts. It was on July 2, 1904, that Lord Curzon was installed as Lord Warden, his appointment to succeed the late Prime Minister, the Marquess of Salisbury K. G., having been announced and received with popular acclamation in the Cinque Ports, a few months before. Lord Curzon, unlike Lord Salisbury, took up his abode at the Castle, which was quite in accordance with his policy of "Thorough!" His Lordship was due to return to India for his second term as Viceroy, and his passage had been arranged, when Lady Curzon was stricken with a serious illness. For weeks she hovered between life and death, her condition being so precarious that one or two London papers announced upon their contents bills that "Lady Curzon is sinking."

Lord Curzon, of course, did not then sail for India. In due course it was discovered that the Castle was insanitary and, as soon as Lady Curzon could bear the strain, she was borne away to Highclere, a delightful place on the South Coast, where she slowly but surely recovered. Lord Curzon, during all that time, watched by the bedside of his wife with that sense of devotion which has always been one of his most conspicuous traits, and which was illustrated on the very day that he and his American bride arrived in England after their marriage. The happy pair were met by the tenantry, to whom Lord Curzon made a speech. Someone asked him loudly why he should have gone to America for a wife? Lord Curzon was not taken aback. Turning gallantly to his charming lady, he said, simply, "This is my reason!"

Lord Curzon eventually sailed for India, and when she had fully recovered, Lady Curzon followed her husband here.

Now that they are in the vicinity of Walmer it is probable that Lord and Lady Curzon will be paying a visit to what was to them at first the scene of much felicity after the strife of India. If they do they will find the Castle much altered and strangers within its gates. Never more will it be the seat of a Lord Warden, and to-day the historic keep which was nearly the death of Lady Curzon is depicted in glaring colours upon all the railway stations of England as a "salubrious health resort with a bracing air and every modern comfort."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA PARALYSED.

Precautions at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Most elaborate precautions are being taken at St Petersburg. In view of a feared outbreak the troops and naval forces have been disarmed owing, to their sympathy with revolution.

Quick-firing guns are trained upon the Horse Guards barracks.

All who can do so are leaving the country.

Finance and commerce are paralysed.

Engine drivers of the express trains bring Reuter's Petersburg news to the German frontier twice daily whence it is telegraphed, but the impending general railway strike threatens to cut this means of communication.

Reports have reached several of the Embassies at Petersburg of a military outbreak in the Baltic Provinces particularly at Reval where the Reservists are in open mutiny.

LATER.

Saturday's despatches from St. Peterburg present a calamitous picture of turmoil and public alarm and there is much talk of a military dictatorship, but the loyalty of the troops is questioned and any attempt to carry it out would be likely to lead to civil war.

The suffering of the families of the strikers is daily becoming more intense.

Robberies in the streets in open daylight are common. No letters have been distributed since Thursday last.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Jews at Odessa have succeeded in sending a message to the frontier, imploring the civilised nations to prevent an unparalleled catastrophe, as they declare the troops are being incited to exterminate the Jews.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

A special telegram dated London 4th December states:—

Russian news that is filtering through is most ominous. Strikes and outbreaks are widespread.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT FIRE AT MOSCOW.

Rioting at Kieff.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Reports have reached Warsaw, in a private message by the railway telegraph, that a huge incendiary fire is raging at Moscow.

This was the only message received yesterday.

Serious rioting has taken place at Kieff, where fighting occurred between the Cossacks and mutinous Sappers. There were scores of casualties.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. yesterday.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE DRIVE THROUGH THE KHYBER.

VIEW OF AFGHANISTAN.

SHAM FRONTIER WARFARE.

TRIBUTE FROM THE AFRIDIS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, DEC. 4.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales drove through the Khyber to-day, the visit being one of great historic interest. The Royal party proceeded by train from the Peshawar Cantonment station to Jamrud, where they entered carriages for the drive to Lundi Kotal.

Elaborate preparations were taken to ensure the safety of the Pass. Pickets of the Khyber Rifles were stationed upon the eminences immediately overlooking the road, while thirteen hundred tribal levies were also employed as pickets upon the outer hills, the escort consisting of sixty-two sowars of the Khyber Rifles under Captain Costello. As the Ali Musjid was considered to be the most dangerous part of the road, hundred men guarded the hills where the worst fighting in the Khyber had taken place. Here a shamiana was pitched at the foot of the fort-crowned hill, and a brief halt was made, while the course of the fighting of Ali Musjid, during the Afghan war was explained to the Prince.

The drive was afterwards continued to Lundi Kotal, where the Royal party lunched in the fortified barracks, encircled by hills beyond which lies Afghanistan. The Prince viewed the country from the terrace of the Fort, and a detachment of the Khyber Rifles made a sham attack on the hills opposite to illustrate frontier warfare.

After lunch the Prince and Princess were photographed with a Guard-of-Honour which was furnished by the Khyber Rifles, and the return journey was began at 1-45.

At Ali Musjid a halt was again made, when the most interesting incident of the day took place. Major Ross-Keppel, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, presented a number of Afridi Maliks, who were in attendance at the shamiana, and they tendered honey and fat-tailed sheep as a tribute. The usual ceremony of remission was observed and after a very brief stay the journey to Jamrud was resumed.

Rejoining the train at this most advanced British outpost, the Royal party reached Peshawar Cantonment about 5 o'clock. They leave to-night at 10-30 for Rawalpindi.

RAID ON THE SAMANA RANGE.

DETERMINED ATTACK REPULSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

A party of about fifty tribesmen, belonging to a large raiding party, attacked the Crag Picket on Samana Range last Friday night. The attack lasted five hours and was repulsed. Four men, of the native regiment holding the place, were wounded.

No information has reached the Government of India on the subject of the attack upon Fort the Lockhart out-post beyond this bare statement. Besides the native regiment stationed at Fort Lockhart itself, there is a Corps of the Samana Levies raised from local tribesmen and officered by Englishmen which gave a good account of itself last year and will no doubt prove useful now in pursuing the raiding party.

The Samana Levy Corps was rearmed with Martini-Henry rifles in 1903-04. The outrage itself is nothing unusual though it is of an exceptionally daring kind. In 1903 a similar party under an outlaw, named Ismgul sacked the Mishani Police station in the same region and committed six murders and dacoities afterwards escaping into Afghan territory. But the railway to that which now runs along the entire length of the foot of the Samana range makes a repetition of such affairs increasingly difficult for raiders and will, no doubt, greatly facilitate pursuit in this case.

THE LATE SIR RICHARD COUCH.

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

REFERENCE was made at the Bombay High Court yesterday to the death of Sir Richard Couch by the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, who sat in the Appeal Court with the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, addressing the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, said: Mr. Advocate General,—Before proceeding to the business of the day, I desire to make a brief reference to the death of Sir Richard Couch, of which news has come since the last sitting of the Court; for, it is an event which calls for a tribute of respect to his memory from the Members of this Bench and Bar. So many years have passed since he sat, first as a Judge, and then as Chief Justice of this Court, that but few of us can now remain, who have a personal recollection of him. But for all that he was as a great Judge, no stranger to us of these later days. Until a short time back, notwithstanding the growing weight of years, he was able to take an active and prominent part in the decision of Indian cases that found their way to the ultimate Court of Appeal—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. And there his ripe experience of Indian affairs, and deep knowledge of Indian Law, commanded the respect and confidence of all.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, said: On behalf of the Bar, I wish to associate myself with the remarks that have fallen from your Lordship with regard to that distinguished man—Sir Richard Couch. He was the first, I think, of the Chief Justices of the High Court, the first of the distinguished line of which Bombay has always been proud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

At the High Court here to-day, the Chief Justice Sir Francis Maclean on taking his seat addressed Mr. Garth, Senior Advocate present as follows:—"I think Mr. Garth, that before we proceed to the business of the day, I ought to refer to the death of Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of this Court, from 1870 to 1875. He retired so long ago, now about 30 years, that personal recollection of him, has probably faded from the minds of the present practitioners. His judgments, however, remain and they have always stood high for ability, research and learning in the eyes of his successors, and the Judges of this Court. He gave to India the benefit of his acute judicial mind for many years, not only in Bombay and here, but subsequently for a long period in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where his opinion especially on Indian law was greatly respected. He has died at a very advanced age much honoured and much esteemed."

MR. GLIDDEN AT POONA.

MOTOR RUN TO MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 4.

Yesterday morning the motorists, who arrived from Bombay on the previous evening, as the guests of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, at Villoo Villa, were in a great spirits for the long run from Poona to Mahableshwar and back via Satara. The morning was unusually cold and the Bombay contingent seemed hardly prepared for it. At sunrise Mr. F. B. Stewart turned up in his Argyll and following him was Mr. Pat Stewart in his new Richard-Brazier which was put first time in the long journey. At 7-15 all were ready. Mr. Stewart took Mr. Davar, Secretary of the Motor Union of Western India, also Messrs Setna and Date; next to him was Mr. Richardson who took Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Dady; then Mr. Pat Stewart with Messrs. Alcock and H. J. Rustomjee and at the end came the Giant owned by Mr. Charles Glidden the American millionare and champion motorist of the world. Besides him was Mrs. Glidden.

The forerunners were Mr. Marshall, with Mr. Crosthwaite, and Mr. Harper in the 12 h. p. Argyll owned by Mr. Rookh Shah driven by Mr. Vincent and Mr. Combie alternately. They had with them Mrs. Vincent and Mr. Griffith. Mr. Vincent's party was at the foot of Wai ghaut and all with the exception of the Napier steamed through Wai village and Panchgani and finally to Mahableshvar Central Hotel where they were the guests of Mr. Davar. The run was non-stop and not a single car had suffered the least when Mahableshvar was reached. Some anxiety was felt for Mr. and Mrs. Glidden and their party. Those who had arrived waited for fully an hour and a half and a rescue party was ready to start back, but eventually the car came in. It appears they stopped frequently en route to take snap shots and also to buy curiosities at the Wai bazar.

At Mahableshvar it was not cold and Poona is much colder. The cars were next put towards Satara descending the steep ghat for nearly ten miles. At Satara they did not remain long. After this a series of mishaps occurred. Mr. Stewart's Argyll which had tyre trouble left half an hour late. Mr. Marshall went in the wrong direction beyond Wathar and got 30 miles out of his course, but on his way back to Satara met some villagers who put him on a short cut to Poona. Mr. Marshall followed, but he encountered a river in flood and had to turn back ten miles. Mr. Vincent had plently of trouble after leaving Mahableshwar. Mr. Pat Stewart's car stopped punctured in one of the rear wheels. The cars began to arrive in Poona between 7-30 and 9 p.m.

THE KIRKEE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

POONA, DEC. 4.

The second and last day of the Kirkee races came off this afternoon under fine weather. The attendance was large. The R. A. officers were "At Home" again. Nearly all the favourites won. For the Consolation race twelve entered and the race was divided into two. Great interest was taken in the match between Ariadne and Dawn, the latter ran away and won comfortably. The following were the results:—

3-30 p.m. 1st Race.—Polo pony Handicap—4 furlongs.

Mr C W Lyon's ch 'a g Wakif 12st 0lbs
Mr Deane 1
Con Ranger's P C's g a g Great Mogul 11st 4lbs
Mr Gover 2
R A P C's wh a g Victor 11st 4lbs .....Mr Lockett 3
Mr G D Heyland's ch aus m Mercia 13st 7lbs ... 0
Mr F H D Passy's g a g Kailas 11st 0lbs ... 0
Capt Hopwood's b a h Clingalee 10st 7lbs 0
R A P C's g a g No Trumps 9st 10lbs 0

Betting 3 to 1 on Wakif, 2 Mercia and 3 the rest. Won by a length, neck between second and third.

3-50 p.m.—A Handicap for Arab and C B's—Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt. MacSwiney's b a g Hector 13-3 1-2 8st 8lbs.
Mr Deane 1
Mr Willoughby Osborne's g a h Petit Bleu 13 3 1-2 8st 6lbs ....Owner 2
Mr Nusserwanji's ru ch g Jal 13-3 11st 6lbs
Major England 3
Mr C Lyon's b ch m Ringlet 13 3-34 12st 0
Mr E S Deane's ch ch m Rosie O'Grady 13-2 1-2 11st 0
Mr H H Kennedy's str ru a g Lucifer 14-1 8st 10lbs..... 0

Betting 2 to 1 on Hector and Jal, and 3 the rest. Won by 2 1/2 lengths; 2 lengths between second and third.

4-10 p. m.—Handicap for Arabs.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A S Marriott's b a Wily 14 0 12st 3lbs
Capt Hopwood 1
Mr S Cassum's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2 9st 10lbs.
Mr Deane 2
Mr F G Gilles' g a h Bushire 13 3 9st 3lbs
Mr Anderson 3
Mr C W Lyon's ch a g Wakif 14 1 11st 7lbs 0
Capt Hopwood's b a h Clingalee 14 0 10st..... 0
Capt. MacSwiney's b a g Hector 13 3 1-2 9st 5lbs... 0
Mr J Willoughby's ch a h The Mite 13 1 1-2 9st 3lbs 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Sampson 14 0 1-4 8st 3lbs 0

Betting 3 to 1 on Wily, evens Huddal and 3 Bushire. Only three ran. Won by a short head. 2 lengths between second and third.

4-30 p.m.—Handicaps for horses, 7 furlongs.

Mr D D Hale's br aus m Sticks 11st 9lbs...Owner 1
Mr E J D Mackenzie's br aus g Boxer 9st 11lbs
Mr Boase 2
Mr C R Gover's b aus g Nomad 12st 0lbs.Owner 3
Col. Trevor's b aus m Lucy 10st 3lbs 0
Mr J Willoughby's ch aus g Scandal 9st 11lbs ... 0
Mr C W Lyon's ch aus g Shaugraun 9st 11lbs... 0
Mr S Armstrong's b ch g Acolus 8st 4lbs 0

Betting 2 to 1 on Nomad; evens Sticks; 3 the rest. Won by 1 1/2 lengths, half a length between second and third.

5 p.m.—Consolation Race—4 furlongs. Handicap for Arab Ponies that have run and not won during the meeting.

Mr R A P C's Victor 11st 5lbs .....Mr Lockett 1
Mr Willoughby's Mite 10st 11b .....Mr Deane 2
Mr Hartley's Crescent 10st 11b.....Mr Stack 3

Betting 2 Cingalee, 4 the other. Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Sixth Race.—Second Consolation Race.

Mr Anderson's Mitre X.....Owner 1
Mr Kassew's Huddall ...Capt Hopwood 2
Mr R A P C's No Trumps 9st.....Mr. Deane 3

Betting evens Mitre and Huddal 3 the rest. Won by half a length. One length between second and third.

The Match

Mr Dawn 1
Mr Ariadne 2

Betting 3 to 1 on Ariadne 1 1/2 against Dawn.

Dawn led to whole way and won by half a length

Owing to lack of Entries, the Selling Race has fallen through.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NAVAL MEN ENTERTAINED AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 4.

About forty of the petty officers of H.M.S. Renown and Terrible and from other vessels of the Navy, at present lying in Bombay Harbour, arrived in Poona this afternoon and were quartered in the Sergeants' quarters of the East Lancashires. It is probably the first time the Navy has been entertained by the Army in Western India. This evening, a dinner will be given and an open air concert is to be held. To-morrow there will be tennis and a dance, while on Wednesday, there will be a football or cricket match and a social evening with billiards.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD OVER-BRIDGES.

WORK TO BE COMMENCED SHORTLY.

THE following letter dated November 14 from the Officiating-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, has been received by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter dated the 21st July, relative to the construction of overbridges on the Chowpatti-Colaba Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the question of the feasibility of cutting off that Railway at Grant Road Station, I am directed to state, for the information of your Chamber, that an extract from the speech by the Hon'ble Mr. J Armstrong at the Legislative Council meeting of 8th July on the subject of Railway facilities in Bombay, as also of the portion of the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath's speech, in reply to Mr. J. Armstrong, delivered at the Council Meeting of the 10th July, were duly forwarded, under the orders of Government, to the Chairman of the Railway Board.

I am now to forward, for information, a copy of the correspondence from which your Chamber will observe that the Municipal Corporation agree that the decision that the Railway line must remain, for passenger traffic, at any rate as far as Church Gate Station, has been arrived at after sufficient enqury and careful consideration of the requirements of a large section of the public; and they consider that in view of the reasons explained by Government it is necessary in the public interest that the line in question should be maintained and that therefore the construction of the proposed over-bridge at the site south of Marine Lines Station, should be proceeded with without delay.

This decision of the Corporation necessarily applies also to the question of the construction of the overbridge in the vicinity of the Charni Road crossing.

These views of the Corporation also have been placed before the Railway Board, and I am now directed to state, for the information of your Chamber, that the Railway Board are glad to have this weighty corroborative testimony to the correctness of the decision which was arrived at by H. E. the Governor-in-Council and fully concurred in by them.

I am to add that orders are issuing for the commencement of work on the overbridge in the vicinity of the Charni Road Level Crossing and that orders in connection with the overbridge to the south of the Marine Lines Station are expected to be issued shortly

The following reply has been sent by the Chamber of Commerce:—

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo in which you advise that the Railway Road fully concur in the opinion [expressed by the Corporation of Bombay that the proposed overbridge South of Marine Lines Station should be proceeded with without delay.

My Committee note further that in view of the approval of the Railway Board above referred to, Government hope shortly to issue orders for the construction of the Bridge in question, and they desire me to express their regret this decision should have been arrived at without a full enquiry, so necessary at the present time, into the whole system of Local Communications in Bombay, including the problem of the Sea Face, as asked for in their letter of the 7th June last.

THE COLLISION AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

THE enquiry as to the cause of the accident at the Victoria Dock on November 22nd when the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Pandit crashed into the Dock wall. was commenced on yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President) Mr. F. R. Sammers, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company, and Mr. H. M. Cutbush of the B. I. S. N. Company.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor appeared to prosecute on behalf of Government. Mr. Bayley, of Mr. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors represented the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, while Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Mr. W. S. Hoseason, the pilot.

As it appeared to the Court, that the investigation was likely to involve the consideration of the incidents as to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate or certificates, Captains H. Jones, Master of the s. s. Birkhall and Charles Blault, Master of the s. s. Gallstan, were constituted assessors.

Mr F. Nicholson, in explaining the ouslines of the principal incidents attending the incident said that the main point was to decide who was to blame for the Pandit colliding with a wall of the Prince's Dock, as she was entering on the morning of 22nd ultimo, The vessel was a large one, of 6,000 gross tonnage. As she was entering the dock she went round the K. buoy, which was 5,400 feet from the Prince's Dock enterence, when the ship was going at slow speed ahead. Before the dock entrance was reached, she went all this distance with such a speed that her stern was broken when she came into collision with the dock-wall. This was clear enough to show then with what force the vessel must have run against the wall. The stem was completely damaged. The damage done to the part of the ship, below its below its water line, was also very heavy.

It was arranged, on the suggestion of Mr. Nicholson that the members consituting the Marine Court should visit the s. s. Pandit yesterday, to get an idea of the damage done to the vessel.

Mr. William James Crebbin, Master of the S. S. "Pandit" the first witness, holds a certificate of competency as an extra Master, granted by the Board of Trade, at Liverpool. On the night in question he has in command of the S. S. "Pandit," which is a screw steamer built at Glasgow of steel, in October of 1902, and fitted with triple expansion engine of the nominal full speed of twelve knots per hour. Her length, over all is 550 feet, with a gross tonnage of 5,917, and registered tonnage of 3 831-7. The cargo consisted of coal, sugar and timber. The vessel carried ten deck passengers. Before reaching the harbour, at about 5-30 a.m. on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Hoseasan, the pilot, was taken on board. It was nearly high water, but witness had often been in the harbour before. They were going at the rate of 11 knots per hour, when they neared the buoy, considerable evidence was then given as to the orders given as to speed. It was after that while going towards the Victoria Dock, the ship struck hard a wall between the Victoria and the Prince's Docks, nearer the latter, at about 6-49 a.m., when they struck, he heard orders from Mr. Piper, Dock-Master, to go astern and let go anchors. The witness said he attributed the cause of the accident to the ship's carrying her way too longer.

Mr. Nicholson—How do you account for her carrying her way too long?

The Witness.—That I can not account for.

Mr. Nicholson.—Then what led to her carrying her way too long?

The Witness.—I could not say, but I can only think. In my opinion the engines must have gone ahead, but I did not see them go ahead, mislead of astern, as some or one of the periods when the order was telegraphed to go astern.

The witness considered that according to the circumstances, the orders from the pilot were proper. In hisopinion the accident must have accured owing to the engines going ahead mislead of astern, when so telegraphed. At the time of collision there could be no currents. The half a mile distance from the wall where they struck was made up in nine miutes. The 5 500 feet distance between the K. buoy and the wall where they struck, was passed over in 14 minutes which gave an average speed of 4 knots per hour. The witnes further said that all the officers had up-till now given him any satisfaction in discharge of their duties.

Further evidence being led the case stood adjourned.

LADY LAMINGTON'S ILLNESS.

MAHOMEDAN PRAYERS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 4.

A special prayer has been offered by the Mahomedans of Poona, under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Kazi Syed Ozemoodin Pirzade Jamadar, for the recovery of Lady Lamington. The Kazisaheb made a touching speech and read the Moonagat for the long life of Lord and Lady Lamington.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A Smart Railway Deal.

THE RUSSIAN PANIC.

CONSOLS CONCESSION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

INFORMATION on the subject of the Panic on the St. Petersburg Bourse is astonishingly meagre, and it is impossible to make out clearly from the amateurish reports published what is taking place. So far as can be gathered Russian investors are making desperate efforts to realise their securities and transfer the proceeds to London or Paris, while it is also stated that the banks are besieged with applicants desirous of exchanging investments for gold, which can be conveyed out of the country. Another report is to the effect that the Credit Lyonnais' branch in St. Petersburg is refusing to accept Russian bonds as security. We must await much more precise information before the exact position can be ascertained, and the form in which the news up to now is conveyed discounts its authority to a very considerable extent. There is little doubt, however, that the situation is becoming increasingly grave, and its effect on other markets, particularly Paris and Berlin, will be watched with a good deal of anxiety.

Will Russia default is a question which it is useful to ask prematurely lest the shock, if it should come, should prove greater than it need. Besides, it is a question that has to be faced in view of the condition of chaos at present prevailing in the country. The friends of the financial houses interested are very properly raising the question gently by assuring us that sufficient gold is at present held in the European banks to meet the next coupon payment. That is comforting, for of course much may be accomplished by Russia in settling her internal troubles long before that coupon, not to mention the one after it, is due. Nevertheless, that such an assurance should have been given, however unofficially, indicates the gravity of the situation; and we know that the country must be in dire need of money, seeing that no loan has taken the place of the big one that was on the point of issue when the revolutionary movement suddenly became acute. On the whole, it is possible to take a hopeful view of the situation as regards actual default, for of course every nerve would be strained by Russia and her friends to stave off any such catastrophe to her credit, and if only order could be restored a loan would doubtless be forthcoming. But it is just as well that the English investor was not allowed the opportunity of involving himself two or three weeks ago in the proposed issue of bonds. The fall which has occurred in the existing securities since, in spite of the divinity with which they are hedged on the Paris Bourse, is sufficient indication of that.

Yet for all its staid conservatism the railway market has just been startled by a deal which might be regarded as characteristic of Wall Street. While everyone was awaiting the definite announcement of the termination of the negotiations for the acquisition of the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast line by the Great Northern, the announcement is made that the line has been acquired by the rival Great Central. The acquisition gives the Great Central an additional claim to be considered the most progressive railway of the time. What is more important, it will give it further facilities for carrying on the policy of poaching on the preserves of the other great trunk railways, especially those working on the East Coast—a policy which it has prosecuted with more or less success ever since it made its enterprising entry into London. The Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway started in 1891, with a much more ambitious programme than was ever carried out. The original scheme was to construct a system a hundred and seventy-two miles in length and the capital was fixed at five millions sterling. All the shares were offered for subscription but little more than a fifth were taken up by the public. In 1895 a large part of the scheme was abandoned, and the Chesterfield and Lincoln section, now the only part known to the public, was constituted as a separate undertaking. Its issued share capital is 1,915,610 l., and the loan capital outstanding is something approaching 900,000 l. Even the portion of the scheme that has been brought into being can scarcely be described as successful, for on the bulk of the capital no dividend whatever has been paid the first preference has received its full dividend for only three years past, and the second preference did not get any dividend at all until this year. As the line takes a cross-country route, it has necessarily close relations with the trunk routes to which it acts as a feeder, and its acquisition by one of the big companies is bound to act detrimentally to the others. The Great Eastern has a special interest in the railway, inasmuch as it holds a quarter of a million sterling of the capital, and its chairman and general manager have seats on the board. The interest of the Great Northern is indicated, of course, by the fact that that company made an unsuccessful bid for the line which its competitor has secured. Presumably the directors will console the shareholders with the reflection that even the most desirable objects may be obtained at too high a price.

Grand Trunk stocks are lower on balance, and the expenses revealed in the September statement are in some measure to blame in the matter. Canadas make up virtually the same, despite the good traffics recently recorded. Rosarios have been the steadiest market among Argentine Rails, the other lines falling away badly during the account. United of Havanas have continued their upward flight, and stand to-day 14 1/2 points higher than at the last settlement. San Paulos are also ten points to the good, while Mexican Rails have depreciated in value on account of reduced traffic earnings. Owing to the continuance of the Russian troubles. Foreigners make a poor show, and Russian Fours finish at 80. Peruvians have also reacted badly, Prefs. being 3 1/2 points lower. Japanese issues alone have withstood the depression, and the 4 and 4 1/2 per cents. are in advance of the last make-up. Brazilian stocks have been depressed by the recent revolt, which, however, proved less serious than was indicated by early reports. Allsopps have been a prominent feature among Industrial securities, owing to the talk of an amalgamation, and to-day the Ordinary and Prefs. stand 6 and 5 points respectively to the good. Coats have receded 7-16 on the reduced profits recently reported, while Aerated Breads are 9.16 to the good. Sweetmeat Automatics have been bought on the satisfactory report, and Liptons continued active during the account. Pekin Syndicates have receded 1 7/8 on balance, and Hudson's Bays finish 10s. below the comparison.

The Bank of England has lately taken a very sensible step that deserves wide recognition with regard to transfers of Consols. It is pretty well-known that when a man buys Consols, all that he receives as evidence of his purchase is a piece of paper called a stock receipt signed by the seller of stock, the signature being witnessed by one of the Bank clerks. The buyer is informed that this paper is of no value, except that of a memorandum, and to ascertain if the stock has been transferred to him—as the stock receipt itself recommends him to do—attendance must be made at the Bank of England in order that the stock may be "accepted" in the Bank books. For a great majority of proprietors this course is impossible, and therefore some stockbrokers, when dealing in Consols, send the receipt to the Bank after it has been paid for, to see if the signatures are all in order. By its new concession, however, the Bank will confirm by letter the inscription of stock in a holder's name upon his making request, and a fee of one shilling is charged for sending the information.

In the annual reports of two companies just issued, evidence is contained of the immense improvement which has occurred in the trade of the Mersey ports during the past year. The Liverpool Warehousing Company announces a net profit of £46,700, an increase of £18,700 one-half of which is retained in

net revenue, and admits of the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Preference capital, leaving 19 1-4 per cent. still in arrear on these shares. Lloyd's Packing Warehouses (Limited), a Manchester concern, has secured an increase in revenue of £8,000, at £39,500, and out of this the dividend on the Ordinary shares is increased from 3 to 9 1-2 per cent., while the allocations on account of depreciation and reserve funds are on a more liberal scale than last year. Both companies draw a very considerable portion of their revenue from storing cotton, and to the largely increased shipments of that material the above results are attributable.

The directors of the Gold Coast Investment Company have at length varied the monotony of making calls and pressing for their payment by issuing a report and a balance-sheet made up to the end of September last. The preceding accounts were for the fifteen months to the close of 1903, and were presented in February, 1904; those now issued cover a period of twenty-one months, and, for practical purposes, they are worthless now they have made their appearance. They show, on the one hand, that the capital paid-up amounts to over £361,000, and that £32,400 has been borrowed, and, on the other hand, that investments "in shares of West African companies, at or under balance of cost, subject to loans per contra," have cost £368,717, and that the general expenses incurred for nursing these beautiful investments for a period of three and three-quarter years has exceeded £17,300, while interest on loans has absorbed £4,673. In the report it is stated that the investments have increased during the past twenty-one months by £25,691; but it is added that since the last meeting of shareholders "there has been a further decline in the prices of the shares in West African companies, and at current prices these investments, unfortunately, show a very large depreciation." That we can readily believe, for the report gives a list of the companies in which shares are held, and for many of those shares, as for those of the Investment Company itself, there has long ceased to be a market quotation. The directors, unlike the great majority of the shareholders, are still confident of the future, and at the meeting on Tuesday next they may be able to justify the faith that is in them, but the matter of most interest is the present value of the investments which have cost the company £368,717, and upon that neither the report nor the accounts provide the slightest enlightenment.

There are a great many points in the Chartered report which will have to be collated and dealt with before any approximation of the real position can be arrived at, but there is one matter which may be referred to at once. That is the famous copper deposits in the Kafue district, about which Lord Gifford waxed so enthusiastic two years ago. The ore, he said, was of enormous richness and could bear high rates of transport and yet yield a substantial profit. In fact, a profit of £20 to £25 per ton was promised without waiting for the railway. On the strength of these and similar statements an issued capital of £1,500,000 has been built up for Development companies alone, not a single mine as such having been floated, although still another Development company is on the stocks. In last year's Chartered report we were told that, In Northen Rhodesia The board is informed by the Northern Copper Company and Rhodesia Copper Company that mining has been actively carried on in the Hook of Kafue with most satisfactory results. It was also stated that the developments of copper deposits at a number of the mines had proved most satisfactory, and that these mines had reached a stage which, in the opinion of the consulting engineer, warranted early flotation. Lord Gifford is a director of the Chartered Company, yet the report just issued has not a word to say about these wonderful copper deposits! We showed long ago that the railway had been diverted some hundred miles to the east of these mines. Is it very surprising if one regards every statement issued by these people with absolute incredulity until it is independently confirmed, whether it has reference to banket, alluvial, diamonds, pearls, or anything else under the sun?

BACK TO THE LAND.

(Concluded from page 4)

The price of carriage horses has fallen considerable of late, and a further decrease is to be anticipated. Now if this state of agriculture is to be remedied help must come to the farmer either from Protection, which, of course, means dearer food—a condition which our overpopulated towns seem in the present state of things little willing to contemplate—or in a radical change in the character of farming. To take for a moment the second alternative. True, the price of grain is low, but price of straw is high. But, according to most agreements, the landlord requires the farmer to use his straw for manure, or to place on his land a quantity of manure equal to the straw that he sells. Now, the sewage of the towns, which is often such a problem to municipal authorities, would provide excellent manure for the farmer, and liberate his straw. Again, the ordinary farmer is indifferent to the question of butter and eggs, a kind of produce for which we pay some millions annually to Britany, Denmark, and other countries. Again, the English farmer does not seem to have given such attention to the production of such things as carrots, potatoes, fruit, beet, etc., as the demand for them seems to require. It would seem possible that even though the produce—corn, stock, and horses—which his forefathers found profitable, cease to yield a satisfactory return, there are still certain crops which will make farming pay if they are carefully and intelligently cultivated.

2. The Want of Interest in the Land.—The methods suggested for dealing with this are (A) Small Holdings. It has been found, however, that the labourer, without capital, is unable to make his land produce all that it is capable of. Our English land is very hungry, and requires much nourishment, which the man without capital is unable to give it. Some years ago there was a great cry for allotments for the labourer. In many cases time has proved that he will take his allotment and work it for all it is worth; and when, for want of nourishment, it becomes unfruitful, he will throw it up, and leave it on the landlord's hands. He has not the necessary capital. The next theory (B) Fixity of Tenure, breaks down, as far as the man without capital is concerned (and he is the man we are dealing with at present) for the same reasons. The wide question of co-operative farming presents many pros and cons, and whether it would in any way meet the facts of the problem would be a matter for much discussion.

3. Education.—A visit to a rural elementary school will provide matter of thought to any practical and observant man. He will find that the children are taught, in addition to the three main subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, many things that might be useful in a town for example, freehand drawing—while botany, chemistry (as it applies to agriculture), the elements of natural history, and those things which would create an intelligent interest in country life, and tend towards a practical preparation for the children's probable future in life, are too often neglected.

It seems, therefore, only fair to conclude that those who raise the cry of "Back to the Land!" should first consider the best means of dealing with those problems which have caused the existing migration from our villages to the centres of industry, and when some solution of these has been found there would be a reasonable hope that the colonists of the slums would be contented in their new environment, and remain to build up the prosperity the industry, and the wealth of our country, and to restore the national physique of which, in the days gone by Englishmen have been so justly proud.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslows Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE ORIENT THEATRE.

Y. M. C. A. SITE OPPOSED.

THE following petition has been sent to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust:—

We the undersigned, hearing that the Orient Theatre Company have made application for the site of the present Young Men's Christian Association Building on which to erect a Theatre, beg to oppose the said application most strongly on the grounds that the presence of a theatre in this position will be most objectionable to the surrounding residences on account of the noise caused by the music and applause and the traffic of carriages up to a late hour of the night.

The plots on the Wellington Lines have been leased at a high rental by the Improvement Trust for residential buildings and it was never anticipated that the Trust would permit the erection of a theatre in the locality. We would draw the attention of the Trust to the fact that the proposed site is within a stone's throw of the following Institutions and Churches which renders it all the more unsuitable for the purposes of a theatre:—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, Elphinstone College and Hostel for students, St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic Cathedral and School, The Wesleyan Church and The Methodist Episcopal Church.

We further understand that there are several other applicants for the site so that there is no necessity, from a financial point of view, for the Trust to allow the erection of a theatre on this site against the wishes of the inhabitants in the near vicinity.

We trust therefore, that the Improvement Trust will give this protest their careful consideration especially in view of the fact that the majority of the signatories are the Trust's own clients.

(Signed),—H. E. E. Procoter, President, Young Men's Christian Association; Jos. George S. J. Holy Name, James McDonald, C. Ryder Smith, Wesleyan Church, Mary M. Elroy, General Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, A. Wesley Mall, Bowen Memorial M. E. Church. Edmund S. Poe, Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, James McWhirter, General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, John C. Matthew, Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, E. A. Wodehouse, Elphinstone College. A. C. Owen, Tata's House, Opp; Apollo Hotel, P. M. Murzban.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HUMOUR—A CRIME IN A NATIVE.

UNDER this head the "Mahratta" writes:—We are not very much surprised at the incapacity of the Bombay "Times" to understand the writings in the native press, as evidenced by its comments on the humours skit on Lord Curzon which appeared in the vernacular columns of the "Gujarati" a fortnight ago. To construe such a writing seriously or to scant the arguments in it logically betrays an utter want of appreciation of the humorous element in the same. We do not think that the writer in the "Times" would have ventured to construe in the same way a similar paragraph in a London paper. But the "Times" perhaps thinks that the natives of this country have no right to criticise the acts of the bureaucracy or its head in a spirit of sarcastic humour, and that it is nothing less than sedition to speak of Viceroys and Governors except in a tone of reverential submission or with a proper recognition of the exalted position of the subject of the article and the correspondingly degraded position of the writer. The "Times" has naively asked the question how far writing of this sort is consistent with the law of the land, and whether it would not be an attempt to create enmical feeling against Government. But we assure the "Times" that unless the Penal Code is amended again there is no chance of such writings coming under the clutches of law, whatever the conceited bureaucracy or its admirers may think of them. A humorous and sarcastic article does and will contain statements which may not be strictly or logically true, much in the same way as the detailed features of a comic picture in the Punch are not expected to accurately represent the personal appearance of the object so portrayed. But our enraged contemporary is strongly under the impression that it is highly profane for a native to speak of Lord Curzon, the ideal Viceroy of the "Times," with such levity or humour. Are not the Gujaratis, asks the "Times," endowed with sober and eminently likeable qualities and its sense of propriety is shocked at the idea of a Gujarati paper indulging in the occupation of throwing ridicule upon what the "Times considers to be the most benevolent of the Indian Viceroys. Self-conceit, stupidity and wanton or deplorable disregard of the ordinary laws of literary criticism could hardly go further than what we find in the "Times attack on the Gujarati. It only betrays uncompromising intolerance of criticism and a perverse desire to distort facts and statements which the malevolent object of bringing into scrape people, who, in criticising the bureaucracy, use the same weapons as are used by journalists all over the world. But India, the "Times" would say, is an exception to the rule; and if the legislation of the country were left to itself it would certainly mean that it is crime in a native to speak even humorously of the de facto Governors in the land and perhaps also of the writers or journalists who may be pleased to take cudgels, be it through sheer sense of duty or otherwise, in their behalf. The incident only shows how the malevolent activity of the leading Anglo-Indian journal is ever ready to detect anything that can be construed into an attack against Government even though it be by far-fetched or morbid imagination. The "Times" with its usual tactics has not failed, even in this writing, to appeal to the sobriety or moderation of Native or Congress leaders in the hope of creating a breach in the adversary's camp. But tactics like these are now too patent to deceive anybody; and we have no doubt that all Indian leaders would condemn the folly or the malice of the "Times" in failing to read aright the writings in the Vernacular press. The "Gujarati," we think, deserves to be congratulated not so much on humorously exposing Lord Curzon as on bringing to light the extravagant conceit and intolerance of the self-styled leading paper of Asia.

AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL SET ASIDE.

SIR LAWENCE R Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding on the Appellate side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal by the Bombay Government against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. H P. Deshmukh, second class Magistrate at Jamnar, in a case against Lalchand walad Parashram. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Court.

The accused was charged before the Magistrate with importing Mogtai liquor into British territory under section 43 a of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878, but was acquitted under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate said the only thing proved in the case was that the accused took the liquor from the village of Mal-kheda in the Moglai and was taking it to Hingna, which is also in the Moglai. The road from the one place to the other is through Tondapur, the village where the accused was caught. It was also admitted by the complainant that the accused was not selling liquor at all, but was sitting under a tree and eating a melon. It was also admitted, said the Magistrate, that the road was only through Tondapur; and all the villagers passed through it if they wanted to go to Hingna. The witnesses for the prosecution stated that there was no sale of liquor, but the accused was hungry on the way and sat eating the melon. If the road between two Moglai villages lies through British territory, and if a man simply passes with a bottle of liquor by the road with the object of going to another village in the Moglai, and if there is no direct act towards the commission of the office, the Magistrate thought it was no importation at all. The act of the accused was no offence, and he was acquitted.

For the Government, it was argued that the court below erred in law in holding that sale was a necessary constituent of the offence of illegal importation. It had obviously confounded the offence of importation under section 43 (a) with that of sale under section 43 (g). The admission of the accused himself, even apart from any evidence in the case, was sufficient to justify his conviction.

Their lordship, after hearing arguments, set aside the order of acquittal, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of two rupees.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farrington Road, London, England.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 21st November:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 7th Novr. letter from Messrs. Gostling Chambers and Pritchley, dated the 20th November, stating that they are instructed by their client, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, to accept the arrangement made by the Trustees of the garden spaces on Plot No. 81 (as re-arranged) on the Hornby Road Estate.

Considered also Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey's application for the lease of the plot.

Resolution.—The application of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey for the building lease of Plot No. 81 (as re-arranged) on the Hornby Road Estate is accepted.

Considered, with reference to Item No. 7 of the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 4th July, papers underlying Circular Nos. 371 and 376 on the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 31st October.

With reference to Item No. 7 of the Proceedings of the Board Meeting held on the 4th July last, I have the honour to submit alternative plans and estimates of the work and fire service arrangements necessary for two proposed dispositions of hay stacks on the Flats.

Plan A shows the disposition first proposed by me. It provides 30 full-sized plots, arranged in groups of 5 with 20 feet between each plot and 60 feet between the groups. The road is already made and nothing is required beyond repairs to, and extension of the fire service, of which the cost is estimated at Rs. 1,760.

Plan B shows an alternative arrangement with 35 full-sized plots on the same line as those in plan A, but with the plots arranged in groups of four, 20 feet being left between the plots as before, but a greater width of 100 feet being left between the groups. In addition 13 plots are provided on the Clerk Road with similar intervals. These are shown on the plan as having separate approaches from Clerk Road leading to each group, but there need only be 2, one at each end of the line. The total cost of this arrangement including the repairs and to the necessary extension of the fire service works out to Rs. 7,232.

I am in favour of alternative A, as I think that this gives fair safety from fire. Plan B is very much more costly, the plots lie nearly in the line of the breeze prevailing at the time, when hay-stack fires occur and it necessitates cutting the Clerk Road ride in three places instead of one. I think that 30 plots would be found sufficient.

Read the minutes thereon.

Discussion ensued as to the width of the spaces that should be allowed between the groups of hay-stacks, and further consideration of matter was postponed.

Read again the Trustees' Resolution of the 13th December 1904.

Read also the following excerpt:—Excerpt from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 18th April.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 13th December regarding the report of the Improvements Committee on Revised Scheme No. V (Dadar-Matunga Section) omitting the area west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, papers underlying Circular No. 48 of the 31st January, on confidential letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, of the 8th idem.

Read note by the Chairman, dated 30th January.

Read the minutes thereon to the effect that a general protest should be made to Government against a method of procedure which involves the appropriation of large areas of land without regard to local interests of requirements.

Considered also Circular on note by the Acting Chairman.

It was resolved—

Resolution.—The report of the Improvements Committee, No. VII, dated 11th November is adopted and the Revised Scheme V should be submitted to Government for sanction.

A Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, the Municipal Commissioner and the Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, should be requested to submit for approval of the Board the draft of a letter making a representation to Government in the terms of the minutes recorded on Circular No. 48.

Read also the following excerpt: Excerpt from the proceeding of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 28th September

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 93, dated the 18th April, and Item No. 4 of the Proceeding of the Board, dated 5th September, papers underlying Circular No. 323 on the following note by the Chairman, dated 7th September on letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, dated the 1st September having reference to Scheme No. V:—

Read again Government letter of the 1st September as follows:—

I am directed to return herewith the accompaniments to your letter, dated the 5th May and to state as follows:—

Certain small plots in the triangular piece of land between the two railways and one plot, to the East of the G. I. P. Railway included in Scheme V have already been notified for acquisition on behalf of the Railway Department. In addition to these, however, it is probable that the greater portion of the remainder of the area between the two Railways will be required for traffic sidings and the like and it is under the consideration of Government whether the remainder of the triangular area not required for traffic sidings together with land further North and outside the boundary of Scheme should be utilised by the Railway concerned for other purposes. I am directed to send herewith a copy of the Advocate-General's opinion, dated the 22nd August and to state that as regards the portion of the Scheme to the East of the G. I. P. Railway with the omission of the plot mentioned above Government will be by willing to accord sanction, and as regards the portion between the two Railways they consider that it will simpler to omit the piece altogether from the Scheme. It will take some time to determine how much of this triangle is required for the railways and how much should be allotted to the Board whose objections as explained in their letter, dated the 19th July will be fully considered. I am therefore to suggest that the Board's Scheme should be amended accordingly and resubmitted.

When it is finally decided how much of the land is to be reserved for the Railway, it will be easy for the Board to submit, if they desire to do so, a small supplementary Scheme for the remainder.

Note by the Chairman, dated 7th Septembes.

As requested at the last Board Meeting, I circulate herewith Government letter, General Department of 1st instant, returning Scheme V for the consideration of the Trustees.

It was suggested at the meeting, when the letter was read, that it might be well now to await the scheme which is under preparation for the area West of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and then send up all three schemes together, so as to definitely ascertain once for all what Government were prepared to sanction.

I would strongly deprecate this course as inevitably leading so much more delay, whereas our object should be to get something started in the North of the Island as quickly as possible.

To delay Schemes V and VI until we could also take up that Scheme would, in my opinion, be a grave mistake. The areas in V and VI have been notified for the last 6 years, and there have been many complaints from land owners there at the long delay that has already occurred. More important than, this, however, is the very great necessity for building sites in the North of the Island to relieve the congestion in the City, and this will be more felt as we take up additional Improvement Schemes on the recent representations from the Commissioner.

The revision required should not take long to prepare, and the Scheme can yet be sanctioned before the close of. We have been counting on this to keep the Special Collector and the Land Manager's Establishment in full work and it would, I think, be greatly to be regretted and be much to the prejudice of the Trust, if these Schemes are again shelved for an indefinite period. I trust the Board will take this view and will agree to call on the Engineer for a very early revision of the Scheme on the lines indicated."

Read the minutes thereon.

The Chairman having proposed that the Engineer be requested to prepare and submit without delay an amended Scheme as indicated in the Government letter, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed the following amendment:—

"That the following words to be added to the proposition 'and that when submitting the revised Scheme the Chairman be requested to submit an outline of the proposals under consideration for dealing with the whole of the North of the Island."

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's proposition was then carried, and it was resolved.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be requested to prepare and submit, without delay an amended Scheme as indicated in the Government letter.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 28th September the following Report of the Improvements Committee, No. VI, dated the 14th November.

Revision of Scheme No. V.—Dadar-Matunga Scheme.

We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 28th September, a fresh plan, No. 2132, of Scheme No. V, as submitted by the Engineer, showing the areas of the Scheme altered as required in that Resolution.

We observe that the opportunity has been taken to revise the alignment of the roads to correspond to and fit in with the development of Scheme No. VI as approved by the Board and submitted to Government. This revision of alignment is mainly the substitution for the wide roads originally proposed of a large number of roads of narrower width, the required open space being obtained by the setting back of the building line of the plots on either side as provided in Section 45 (1) of the Act, and as already adopted for Scheme VI.

The result of the revisions is that the Estimates for the portion which is to be retained in the Scheme are reduced by Rs. 248,440, while the area available for leasing is increased by 201,930 square yards, and suitable sized plots are secured.

The Estimates for the Schemes as submitted to Government in May last amounted to Rs. 62,40,000 and of this the portion which is now to be retained was represented by Rs. 59,98,326. The total of the Estimate, as now revised, is Rs. 48,50,036. In other respects the Scheme remains as before, and it was fully dealt with in the Improvements Committee's Report No. VII of the 11th November which was adopted by Trustees' Resolution No. 92 of the 18th April. We consider that the revision may be approved and beg to recommend that it be accepted and transmitted to the Government for early sanction.

Resolution—The Report is adopted and the Scheme is now revised should be submitted to Government with a request that very early santion may be accorded. It is understood that the question of the precise alignment and widths of the various roads will be submitted for reconsideration before construction is commenced.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 3rd May letter from the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, dated 10th November intimating that the leave granted to Mr. S. Rebsch, Chairman of the Board, has been extended to the 30th April 1906.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 18th July papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated the 8th November.

In anticipation of the issue of orders, probably at the end of this month, authorizing the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to start work on the construction of the overbridge accross the Railway to the South of the Marine Lines Station, I am directed to forward a plan and Schedule No. 605, received from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Company, for the Land on the Kennedy Sea Face, required for the emplacement of the western approach to the bridge issue.

I am to request that with the permission of the Trustees, the Railway authorities may be kindly allowed entry on this land for the purpose stated, so that there may be no delay in starting work after orders for the construction of the Bridge issue.

Steps for the formal resumption of this land from the Trustees will be taken as soon as orders for the commencement of work issue.

Read the minutes thereon.

Resolution.—Temporary occupancy pending resumption may be allowed as requested by the Railway authorities, provided that the ride and Footpath are not interfered with.

PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT IN HARBOUR.

The Portuguese gunboat Sado. Captain J A LaRoche Ludovico arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Lisbon which port she left on the 14th October via Palermo, Port Said and Aden. The Sado is a schooner-rigged vessel with one tunnel and was built in 1875. She is 150 feet in length, beam 28 feet and mean draught 10 feet 7 inches. Her displacement is 645 tons, 500 H. P. and runs 11 knots an hour. Her armament consists of 2-41 ic. Krupp Q. 2-9 per Q. 1-3 per Q. and 1 machine gun and has a complement of 109 all told. She is on her way to Goa, and has called here for coal. After remaining a few days in Bombay, will proceed to Goa where she is to be stationed. She fired the usual salute of 21 guns at 11 a. m., which compliment was returned by the land Battery by firing a similar number of guns.

HOT WEATHER THINS THE BLOOD,

WINTER FINDS WEAK PLACES.

BILE BEANS STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM.

Do you feel chilly? if so, have you thought why? It is not merely because the weather is a little cooler. Summer heat thins out the blood. The hotter the summer, the thinner and poorer becomes the blood. A hot summer just affects your blood sufficient to make you feel chilly when winter sets in, Now is the time when unless the blood is thoroughly nourished and brought up to its proper standard, disease creeps in, Bile Beans ensure that all food taken is turned into rich red blood, and a course of them will prepare you for the trying winter season.

"My blood was so thin, and my circulation so feeble, that sometimes my hands and feet were numb with cold," so says Mrs. M. H, Hughes, of Duke Street, Stoke. (England), "Being so run down I began to suffer from wind, spasms, palpitation, indigestion and general weakness, Wind would collect round my heart, and give me great pain, accompanied by a burning sensation, The attacks were so frequent, that I was always in a sinking and exhausted condition. Indeed, I was so bad, that several times I thought I was really going to die. I had treatment on several occasions from different doctors, but medical attention was very expensive, and did not give me any lasting benefit.

"We saw Bile Beans spoken highly of in the Sentinel, and thinking that the symptoms described by some of the sufferers were very much like those I experienced, I thought I would try them, I am glad I did so.

"I felt an improvement very soon, The wind began to go from round my heart, and I began to feel stronger and less depressed, I persevered with the Beans, and when one bottle was done got another and then a third, Without going into all the details, I may say that their result has been to change me from the wretched condition I was in when I began to take them, to what you see I am to-day, I am not now like the same woman. You will readily understand how well and strong I feel, when I tell you that I can do all my housework myself, look after my seven children, and attend also to my husband's shop,"

Bile Beans are a cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anaemia, female ailments, weakness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, loss of apetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions,

They may be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg, Co's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices: Rs 1-2 per bottle small size, 6 bottles Rs, 6, Large size (containing three times the small) Rs 2-8; 6 bottles Rs 14.

Bombay Agents Messrs Kemp & Co, Ltd,

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Chas, Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 5th Dec., 1905.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta presiding.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding, with remarks, with reference to a Corporation resolution, a report from the Municipal analyst on the subject of the efficiency of certain methods employed for the destruction of rats. The Commissioner's remarks are that regarding the experiments made with Danysz Virus and Common Sense Rat Exterminator several experiments were made and the Executive Health Officer was of opinion that the Common Sense Rat Exterminator was the most suitable agent for the destruction of rats in India.

It was resolved to record the letter.

FILTHY FORAS TANK.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner, and the necessary sanction was accorded:—

"I have the honour to state that the Foras Tank on DeLisle Road is in a filthy condition. It is full of sewage and gives off an offensive stench, and complaints have been made to me of the nuisance thereby caused. As new buildings are cropping up in its vicinity it is necessary to fill it in, and the Health Officer advises that this should be done as early as possible. The area to be filled in is about 10,293 square yards, and the Executive Engineer estimates the cost of filling at Rs. 24,146. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that the tank after being filled in will realize at least Rs. 4 per square yard and that it would therefore pay the Municipality to fill it in. I have therefore provided for the work in the next year's Budget, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 239, (4) of the Municipal Act to the permanent closing of the Tank."

"THE ROYAL MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA."

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, duly seconded, it was resolved to record letters and memoranda in connection with the new Museum in Bombay to be hereafter named "The Royal Museum of Western India."

A LETTER FROM THE VICEROY.

On the motion of Mr. T. W. Cuffe seconded by Mr. James MacDonald the following letter from the Chief Secretary to Government Political Department, to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was put on record:—

"I am directed by the Viceroy to express the hope that you will be able to convey to the President and Members of the Corporation His Excellency's sincere appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him and Her Excellency by the people of the City of Bombay.

"A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE."

Dr. N. H. B. Sukhia, moved in accordance with notice given,

"That the whole correspondence that passed between the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of an important question of procedure which had arisen with regard to the inclusion of the names of the President of the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner among the "high officials" who were to receive Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their landing on the Apollo Bunder on the 9th November 1905 be recorded in full in the record of the proceedings of the Corporation, and that the President be requested to convey to Government the best and most grateful and sincere thanks of the Corporation on behalf of the Bombay Public for the tactful and sympathetic manner in which the Government had been pleased to reconsider the important question of procedure in favour of the Corporation." Dr. Sukhia had to withdraw this motion, as the President pointed out that there was practically no correspondence with the Government and the Corporation in this matter.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending 30th September last, were adopted. The reports amongst other things stated as under:—

The total number of deaths registered was 3,145 and judged by the returns of mortality, state of the Public Health appears to have improved somewhat during the quarter In the previous quarter, and in the corresponding quarter of last year, the deaths amounted to 3,314 and 3,357 respectively. The deaths from Phthisis were 258, being 21 less than in the last quarter and 59 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The mortality from fevers was less by 39 than in the last quarter, 284 deaths having been registered as due to this cause. In the corresponding quarter of last year the fever deaths amounted to 281. Of the total deaths from fevers, 202 were ascribed to remittent fever, 42 were due to malarial fever, 9 to enteric fever and 11 to relapsing fever.

Plague continued to prevail during the quarter and accounted for 337 deaths, the number of deaths being 2,263 less than in the previous quarter and 123 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year.

"STANDARD TIME."

The Secretary to Government General Department, sent to the President, Municipal Corporation, the following Government resolution in connection with the introduction of Standard Time:—

"The Government of India having approved of the adoption of Standard Time in all Government Institutions and offices, including all Military and other offices immediately under that Government, in the City of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Standard Time shall be held to be the official time in this City for all purposes from and after the 1st January 1906"

A hot discussion ensued as to the question whether to record this letter or not, or postpone its consideration. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that the Municipal clocks should not be altered without express orders of the Corporation. As this amendment was put to the vote there were twenty-five hands up in favour of it and twenty-three against. Mr. Harrison asked for poll, the result being that there were twenty-six in favour of and twenty-five against the amendment.

The amendment as a substantive proposition was then put to the vote with twenty-seven votes for it as against twenty-five. Again a poll was demanded with the result that twenty-eight were in favour of the proposition while thirty-six were against it. The proposition was, therefore, declared, carried.

THANKING THE CORPORATION.

The following letter from Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, whose resignation of the post has been accepted, was placed before the meeting and recorded:—

"In pursuance of the arrangement made before I left Bombay I have now the honour to tender my resignation of my appointment as Water Engineer to the Bombay Municipality and in doing so I would desire to convey my thanks to the Corporation for the courtesy and consideration shown me during my term of office and to express the hope that the Bombay Water Works may continue to work in a satisfactory manner. I may mention for your information that I am at present engaged on an enquiry into the Water Supply of Seoul and expect to return to Europe shortly. I shall always feel a keen interest in all that concerns Bombay, and if it is ever in my power to promote the interest of the City it will afford me much pleasure to do so."

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

At the conclusion of the business the President was "At Home" to the members of the Corporation, in a room near the Council Hall, which was well furnished as a sitting room for the members and will henceforth be used as such.

LIGHT ON KARACHI BREAKWATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was surprised to see a notice in the Bombay daily papers a few days ago to the effect that from the 1st instant the Red light on Manora Breakwater, Karachi, was to be replaced by a Green light "in order that it may be more easily discernible by captains of vessels making for Karachi Harbour."

Now, it is a matter of common knowledge among sailors that a red light can be seen better than a green one, and as in this case no mention is made of any increase in the power of the light it is difficult to understand how the green light will be more easily discernible than the red one.

From experiments it has been found broadly that if the visibility of a bright (white) light be taken as 1
That of red is ..... 1·3
Green ..... 1·5
Blue ..... 1·7

Also that given equal initial power a red light penetrates fog or mist better than a white light and better than other coloured lights.

In approaching Karachi from seaward mists are frequently experienced and fogs are not uncommon, thus the change of the light from red to green appears to be a specially unfortunate and dangerous one, and it is to be hoped that there will be no disastrous consequences to shipping.—Yours etc.

OLD WHALE.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

While thin hair and baldness are undesirable for men, they are vastly more so for women. Nothing adds more to the adornment of women than rich, heavy, flowing tresses. The hair is too valuable to allow it to suffer from neglect. So just as soon as you notice that your hair is coming out you should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It checks falling of the hair promptly. This feature of Ayer's Hair Vigor is now recognized as most marked, and has brought to this preparation a world-wide reputation.

You cannot possibly have a splendid head of hair when the scalp is covered with dandruff. We urge upon all who are in any way troubled with dandruff to begin the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor at once.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Consumption Can be Cured.

Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist, whose discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Prove for yourself its healing power

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept 1056, 6, Bouverie St., London, E.C., England, and they will mail to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

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for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

About the middle of the month the earth crosses the orbit of the meteors which follow the path of Biela's comet. The brilliancy of the display will depend on whether the crossing is at a thickly or thinly spread part of the track. On the whole, astronomers are inclined to predict a large number of Bielids, as these meteors are called, on the present occasion. For there seems good reason for considering that this meteor swarm is formed of the remains of the comet discovered by Biela in 1826. In 1845 this comet had separated into two parts, and when it reappeared in 1852 both these were visible. When it was next due, in 1859, it was not seen, nor has it appeared since. Now the orbit of Biela's comet intersected that of the earth at a point reached by the latter on November 27.

In 1872 the comet was again fruitlessly searched for, and Professor A. Herschell pointed out that during the last week in November meteors following in its train might be expected. And on November 27 of that year a remarkable shower of meteors was observed, radiating from a point in the heavens which indicated that they were moving in the path of Biela's comet. Thus it appears that the formerly luminous body which appeared as a comet in the sky is now broken up into innumerable dark stony and metallic fragments which pursue the same path round the sun. But the Bielids have altered their date. Passing too close to the planet Jupiter they have been pulled a little out of th ir old orbit. The alteration in their path has been calculated by Dr. Dowing. He finds that the point of intersection of the earth's orbit with that of the meteor swarm has been shifted 15,000,000 miles. And this point is reached by the earth on November 18, which is now the date on which these meteors may be looked for. The Bielids appear in the early evening, radiating from a point in the constellation Andromeda, and are hence sometimes known as Andromeds.

Under the title of "Tunnel Boring in Ancient Palestine an American scientific paper calls attention to a remarkable feat of engineering accomplished in the far past. This is nothing less than a precursor of the Simplon Tunnel, made by Hebrew engineers some 2,500 years ago. The discovery of this relic of ancient engineering skill is attributed to Dr. Bertholet, Professor in the University of Basle. It is a tunnel cut through the solid rock to carry out the scheme of Hezekiah to bring an adequate supply of water to Jerusalem. His plans seemed at first to be rendered impossible by the existence of a high chain of hills between the springs and the city. So it was determined to tunnel through the solid rock.

"Hezekiah fortified his city by bringing water thereto, and he bored through the solid rock by means of bronze, and he collected the water in a reservoir." So runs an account in one of the Sirach MSS. dating from the period in question. An inscription in Hebrew found near Jerusalem may also be quoted:—"The piercing is terminated When the pick of the one had still not struck against the pick of the other, and while there was yet a distant of three ells, it was possible to hear the voice of one man calling to another across the rock separating them. And the last day of the piercing the miners met pick against pick. The height of the rock above the heads of the miners was one hundred ells." If boring-machine be substitued for pick the above might almost stand as a description of the completion of the modern mountain tunnel.

This ancient Simplon is the tunnel of Shiloah, by which water from the district east of the city was brought to the Pool of Siloam. It is found that the work was not done in a perfectly straight line which shows that these ancient engineers were, perhaps, not quite equal to the modern, though it must be regarded as a marvel for the time at which it was accomplished. The marks of the tools in the tunnel show that the work was commenced at both ends, and thus confirm the above quoted inscription.

It has been contended that the age of a fish can be determined by counting the number of lines of growth in the scales. Dr. Marett Tims, however, in a paper on the development of scales in fishes, throws some doubt on this method. He raises the question whether fishes do not periodically shed and renew their scales as birds do their feathers. And he concludes that there is some reason to suppose that they do. Experienced fishermen on the East Coast of Scotland, he points out, are convinced that fishes 'moult" in this way. And if this is so, Dr. Tims contends that the above test for age will be invalidated. The suggestion that the renewed scale might have the same number of lines of growth as the one which it replaced he regards as improbable. It seems, however, to be a fact that the scales in different parts of the fish's body have always the same number of lines, and this suggests that if the scales are shed they are renewed in the exact likeness of their predecessors.

At the last meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club four new birds were added to the British list. Mr. Howard Saunders exhibited a specimen of pratincola maura, the eastern representative of the stone-chat. It was shot at Cley in September, 1904. The same gentleman also showed a yellow-breasted bunting (emberzia aureola) shot at the same place in September, 1905. This same species had previously been obtained three times in Helgoland, and, therefore, might be expected here as a very occasional straggler. Mr. M. J. Nicholl contributed a specimen of the masked shrike (lanius nubicus), obtained at Woodchurch, Kent, in July, 1905. Mr. Nicholl also showed a specimen of saxicola stapazina, the eastern form of black eared chat. These four additions to British ornithology are all species whose normal migration area is bounded by a line some distance east of Britain. Occasional stragglers overstep the boundary line, and so may be carried to our shores.

The record by the correspondent of a weekly contemporary of a swallow seen at Caterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, on November 8, while the main body had left on October 19, calls attention to the interesting problem of the late swallow. On the South Coast, indeed, stray swallows may be sometimes seen up to the end of November. How is it that these stragglers are so far behind the rest of their kind in seeking winter quarters? Some ornithologists hold that those individuals of a species which go farthest north to breed are also the latest to return to their winter retreat. In that case, some of the swallows seen in the south after those breeding there have gone may be those which have spent the summer farther north, say, in the north of Scotland, or even Ice land. On the other hand it has been suggested that these November swallows may be some which actually performed part of their winter migration and reached, perhaps, the South of France, or Spain. A spell of fine warm weather has, it may be, tempted them north again. In support of this view, it is pointed out that the winter migration is usually a rush to much more leisurely performance than the eager the breeding quarters in spring. Frequent pauses take place on the journey, and it may be supposed that a reverse movement takes place in certain circumstances. In other cases, the lateness of a swallow's stay may be the maternal instinct expressing itself in care for the young. Mr. Arthur H. Patterson, in his "Notes of an East Coast Naturalist," relates the case of a swallow seen flitting in and out of a mill tower as late as December 25. On investigation, it was found to have a nest with a fullyfledged young bird, held a prisoner by a horse hair, which had got entangled in its leg. The parent bird had remained behind to feed its unfortunate offspring.

More than once ever has been made referred to the so-called "Canals of Marr." The opportunities for observing this planet have lately been very favourable, and astronomers have sought to decide, once and for all, whether these canals are objective realities, or whether they depend upon certain peculiarities in the act of vision. It is evident that before we seek to interpret the meaning of these canals we would do well to be sure that they do exist. No mistake affords a better chance of criticism than the formation of elaborate hypotheses in order to explain the occurrence of what does not occur. The supreme artists in this respect—artists, I think, is the right word—were the schoolmen, whose finished and symmetrical explanations of the non-existent will be a warning to all future time. Hence we cannot afford to concern ourselves with the various possible explanations of these canals—first discerned, as the reader may remember, by Schiaparelli in 1877—until we have demonstrated to the adversary the occurrence of the fact upon which we propose to enlarge. After the Italian observer, the great student of this subject is Professor Lowell, of Arizona, and he has long maintained that these canals do exist; but it has previously been noted here that the evidence against their existence is by no means negligible. On all sides astronomers have tended to converge to the opinion that the canals of Mars are no more than an optical illusion, and even those who would not admit this as regards the mere existence of canals felt compelled to admit it as regards their alleged dubling. Menwhile reports continued to come in from the Lowell Observatory, describing the characters of those canals, and asserting the occurrence in them of a seasonal variation, which might be interpreted as indicating a difference in their function—or their employment—in summer and winter.

The marriage, arranged between Lieutenant, Leonard Carey Lewis, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment second son of Colonel J. F. Lewis, R. E., of Myddleton, Winchester, and Katherine Barbara, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Sutton, I. A., and Mrs. Sutton, will take place on Thursday at St. Matthias's Church, Vepery.

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
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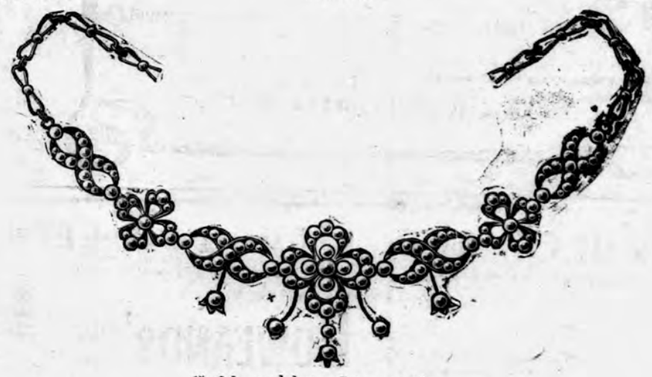

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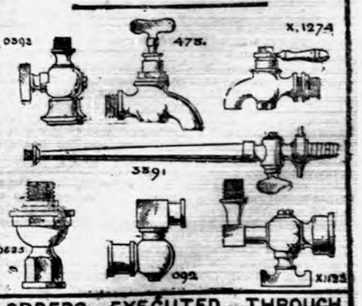

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